

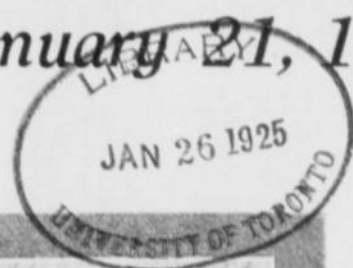
# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000

January 21, 1925



A SHELTERED TRAIL

*The Only Weekly Farm Journal in the Prairie Provinces*



## OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GAS

BURNS 94% AIR

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, T. D. Johnson, 579 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

**EARN \$25 WEEKLY SPARE TIME.**  
writing for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary. Copy-right book free. **PRESS SYNDICATE, 1641.**  
St. Louis, Mo.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS,  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

### Manitoba

#### Banquet at Plumas

The banquet held recently at Plumas, under the auspices of the local U.F.M., was one of the most successful events in the community during the past few years. About 300 persons sat down to a turkey and chicken feast, which was greatly enjoyed by all. Several toasts were proposed and ably responded to by various individuals.

Short addresses by A. McGregor, M.L.A., and D. G. McKenzie, provincial secretary, U.F.M., were very much appreciated; and every effort is being put forth by the local workers to make 1925 a banner year, both from the point of increased membership and local achievement.—H. McL.

#### Rosburn U.F.M.

The following letter was received at

the Central office the other day, from Alex. Duncanson, secretary, Rosburn U.F.M.:

"I am enclosing \$13 to cover dues from the Rosburn U.F.M. This local has been dormant for some time owing to hard times, but has now been revived, and I hope it will always be on the active list. In this connection, too much cannot be said of the efforts of Stewart Stevenson, of Shoal Lake, to help keep interest aroused in the U.F.M. in Rosburn. He has given his time ungrudgingly and often at considerable inconvenience to himself in helping us to keep going. The new officers for 1925 are: President, A. Hamilton; vice-president, L. V. Dawless; secretary, A. Duncanson."

#### Birnie U.F.M.

Birnie U.F.M. has enrolled to date for 1925, 44 members, having already

succeeded in enlisting all on last year's membership roll.

Efforts are being made by the local to have a telephone installed in the C.N.R. station at their point, which will be of great benefit to the community generally.

The president for this year is Geo. Lang, and the secretary, Miss I. Grover.

#### St. Andrews Women's Committee

In St. Andrews mixed local the women's committee holds monthly meetings to sew for the Selkirk General Hospital, seven miles distant from them. The hospital supplies materials which they make into garments specified. Their work for 1924 consisted of: 8 pyjama coats, 9 pyjama pants, 7 dressing gowns, 14 table covers, 13 pillow cases, 3 hot-water bags, 4 children's night-gowns. A mite box placed on the table at their meetings enabled them to raise \$21.95 to be donated towards the furnishings of the new Nurses' Home. In addition the women held a fruit, pickle and vegetable shower in the fall and sent the contributions direct to the hospital. Mrs. James A. Pittis is convener of this women's committee.

#### Brunkild Annual Meeting

Brunkild U.F.M. held its annual meeting on November 29, which ended a very successful year in co-operative buying of coal, wood, twine and flour—also from the standpoint of membership, having 49 members enrolled.

The election of officers for 1925 resulted as follows: President, J. P. Grabowski; vice-president, A. Parks; secretary, F. Le Clair. Directors: H. Gildermeister, W. Runsch, E. Garber, W. Chase and H. Picken.—F. L.

#### Saskatchewan

##### Grain Growers' Serial

What the S.G.G.A. has done for the farmer.

79. The Central secretary, A. J. McPhail, protested against the increase of express rates before the Board of Railway Commissioners at Regina. The application of the express companies was also opposed by the Women's Section of the association.

The women's representative was complimented by the chairman on having given the best presentation of the farmers' case in the West.

80. The S.G.G.A. contributes each year over \$1,000 to various charitable institutions, this being the interest on Farm Loan Bonds purchased through the Patriotic Acre Fund.

Farmers throughout the province are benefiting by these contributions.

81. In April, 1924, the association was strongly represented on the Canadian Council of Agriculture delegation to Ottawa, to urge immediate and substantial reductions in the customs tariff.

This resulted in substantial reductions in the tariff in the budget of last session.

82. The same deputation urged the advisability of using the national credit for the provision, at reasonable interest rates, of intermediate and long-term farm credits.

The result of this action was the appointment of Dr. Tory, of the Alberta University, to enquire into the whole subject of farm loans.

Dr. Tory will tell his story at the coming convention of the association in Regina, January 27 to 29.

83. This deputation further urged the development of the Vancouver route, will all public grain elevators under the control of the Board of Grain Commissioners. It also urged the maintenance of the Grain Research Laboratory at Winnipeg.

84. The same deputation strongly advocated government supervision and inspection of banks, and the placing of federal and provincial governments on an equality with all other depositors.

(To be continued.)

#### Coming Pool Developments

In view of the discussions which are to take place at the annual convention on the question of the formation of livestock, poultry and egg pools for the province, the Central office has ordered 2,000 copies of the contracts adopted in Alberta. These will be sent out pre-

Continued on Page 22

## UNION BANK OF CANADA

60th Annual Statement, 29th November, 1924

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance at credit of account, 30th November, 1923.....	\$ 317,074.73
Net profits for the year, after deducting expenses of management, interest due depositors, reserving for interest and exchange, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, have amounted to.....	911,942.15
	<u>\$ 1,229,016.88</u>

Which has been applied as follows:

Dividend 148 2%; Dividend 149, 2%; Dividend 150, 2%; Dividend 151, 2%.....	640,000.00
Written off Bank Premises.....	25,000.00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund.....	10,000.00
Dominion Government Taxes paid on Bank Note Circulation, and Reserve for Income Tax.....	134,581.94
Reserved for Contingencies.....	100,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward.....	<u>319,434.94</u>
	<u>\$ 1,229,016.88</u>

### LIABILITIES

Capital Stock.....	\$ 8,000,000.00
Reserve Account.....	\$ 1,750,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward.....	319,434.94
	<u>\$ 2,069,434.94</u>
Unclaimed Dividends.....	4,935.98
Dividend No. 151, payable 1st December, 1924.....	160,000.00
	<u>2,234,370.92</u>
	<u>\$ 10,234,370.92</u>
Notes of the Bank in Circulation.....	\$10,144,535.00
Deposits not bearing interest.....	25,287,812.37
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of Statement.....	66,987,204.15
Deposits due to other Banks in Canada.....	450,591.06
Deposits due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries.....	4,040,193.39
	<u>106,910,335.97</u>
Letters of Credit outstanding.....	3,428,708.25
Liabilities not included in the foregoing.....	1,700.50
	<u>\$120,575,115.64</u>

### ASSETS

Gold and Silver Coin.....	\$ 1,117,033.42
Dominion Government Notes.....	8,944,142.00
	<u>\$ 10,061,175.42</u>
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund.....	420,000.00
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves.....	2,200,000.00
Notes of other Banks.....	783,290.00
United States and other Foreign Currencies.....	99,988.31
Cheques on other Banks.....	4,559,189.82
Deposits due by other Banks in Canada.....	87,929.99
Deposits due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	2,006,340.44
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value.....	14,183,763.04
Canadian Municipal Securities and British Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value.....	7,523,649.46
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceeding market value.....	3,085,630.84
Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover.....	12,585,210.53
Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover.....	25,932.66
	<u>\$ 57,628,100.51</u>
Loans to Governments and Municipalities.....	4,289,105.64
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.....	47,667,585.49
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.....	1,250,814.79
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.....	562,613.67
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank.....	366,982.48
Non-Current Loans, estimated loss provided for.....	1,058,222.33
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	2,163,932.55
Liabilities of customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra.....	3,428,708.25
Shares of, and loans to, controlled companies.....	2,149,300.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....	9,749.93
	<u>\$120,575,115.64</u>

NOTE: Included in Call and Short Loans in Canada are Loans secured by grain amounting to \$11,434,626.92.

NOTE: Bonds of the Canadian Realty Corporation, Ltd., to the extent of \$2,450,000, secured on premises leased to the Bank, are in the hands of the Public. These Bonds do not appear in the above Statement as the Bank is not directly liable therefor.

W. R. ALLAN, President.

J. W. HAMILTON, General Manager.

### AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have compared the above Statement of Liabilities and Assets with the Books and Accounts at Head Office and with the certified returns from the Branches.

We have verified the securities representing the investments of the Bank at the close of the financial year, when we also checked the cash at the Chief Office. During the year we checked the cash and verified the securities at several of the principal Branches.

We report that we have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required; that all transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have, in our opinion, been within the powers of the Bank; and that the above Statement of Liabilities and Assets as at 29th November, 1924, is, in our opinion, properly drawn up so as to disclose the true condition of the Bank, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the Books of the Bank.

Winnipeg, 23rd December, 1924.

E. S. READ, of GEORGE A. TOUCHE & CO. } Auditors  
A. B. BRODIE, of PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO. }



## SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Guide is published every Wednesday.

Subscription price in Canada, \$1.00 per year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years, and the same rate to Great Britain, India and Australia. In Winnipeg city extra postage necessitates a price of \$1.50 per year. Higher postage charges make subscriptions to the United States and other foreign countries \$2.00 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed.

The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

VOL. XVIII.

JANUARY 21, 1925

No. 3



Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL  
Associate Editor

## ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display .....60c per agate line  
Livestock Display .....40c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified...\$6.75 per inch  
Classified....(See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

## Timely Warning Given at Royal Bank Meeting

The annual general meeting of The Royal Bank of Canada, held at the head office, in Montreal, not only marked the conclusion of one of the most successful years in the bank's history, but was also featured by most interesting and forceful addresses by Sir Herbert Holt, the president, and C. E. Neill, the general manager.

Sir Herbert, in his address, pointed out that Canada was confronted with such serious problems that it would be unfair to pass over them lightly. On the other hand, they had to be faced courageously and a solution found, otherwise the damage may become almost irreparable.

Foremost among these problems is taxation. He regarded the situation in this respect as very serious indeed, and stressed the necessity for reducing our tax burden in order that Canada might not be placed in too unfavorable a position as compared with other countries, notably the United States.

In concluding his remarks, the president said, "I have never been more optimistic in regard to the possibilities of this country than I am today. We have been held back by agricultural depression since 1920, but this should disappear as normal conditions are restored throughout the world. I have firm faith in the future of the Empire, of which we are a part, and hope to see good results obtained as its varied resources are properly developed. Good as our prospects are, it must not be forgotten that we are faced with the necessity of finding a solution for some very urgent problems, and that the improvement which we are justified in expecting can be retarded by the mis-handling of our affairs, by failure to reduce taxation, by neglect of immigration, or by the development of a spirit of sectionalism, with its resultant instability, damaging the reputation of Canada in the countries to whom we look for new citizens and fresh capital."

### General Manager's Address

C. E. Neill, the general manager, in his address, dealt with the changes in the bank's financial statement for the year, notably the growth of over \$40,000,000 in deposits, and the increase in investments in government securities. He stated that the bank had opened more new accounts in 1924 than in any year of its history, and intimated that the increase in deposits was due to the natural growth of the business, rather than to any specially-large deposits.

Speaking of the bank's holding of government securities, he said, "You will be interested to know that our present holding of short-term government and municipal securities exceeds \$78,500,000, and I am sure you will approve of our policy of holding such a very substantial liquid reserve."

In referring to conditions in Canada and other countries where the bank is represented, he stated that while 1924 had not been a good business year in Canada, the outlook for the future was encouraging, chiefly because of the rise in price of agricultural products, notably wheat.

### The U.F.M. on the "Come-Back"

From a corner outside of the actual lime-light one can better see the actual occurrences on the stage. Since quitting my official connection with the provincial organization of the United Farmers I have watched closely and with sympathetic interest the course of events in the association, and am today convinced that it has successfully weathered the period of special stress and is now definitely on the way to another period of effective and enlarged service. I wish to direct attention to some factors that are contributing to this.

1. The unity of the organization. The convention was non-contentious, not because there were no big issues, but because there is a fuller measure of agreement on principles and policies, and a wider confidence in the direction of the movement than has sometimes existed. The farm people are doing several big things and they are doing them in Manitoba together.

2. The progress of co-operative marketing. Not only in the wheat pool and the proposal for a pool for other grains, but in the co-operative handling of cattle, poultry, eggs and cream, the farmers feel more widely than they ever did before that they are "getting somewhere." The study and practice of co-operation is being vitalized and is gripping our people, and is bound to go forward.

3. The increasing activities of the district boards. They did good work—most of them—on the recent "drive." They are growingly conscious of the dependence of the movement upon their effectiveness, and during the year the weaker locals in every district will be visited and given a "lift." There is fuller recognition than ever before that membership means strength, and they are going after more members.

4. The closer touch with the Agricultural College. The group who greeted Prof. Hopper on Friday night, January 9, at Brandon, was just an indication of the number of ex-students who are taking active part in our work. The co-operation of the college staff in association activities is a thing to be welcomed. The U.F.M. course at the college will continue to prove helpful and inspiring.

5. The fact that practical farm topics—soil, and stock, and crop problems—are being given a larger place in the programs of the locals is an element of strength. The meetings cannot be made too practical. Everything in the farmers' work and life can be assisted by the programs of the local meetings.

6. The practical purpose in the minds of the rank and file to strengthen the movement. Voluntarily districts and locals are offering their help to strengthen numbers and to put the Central office beyond all worry as to finances. The response at the convention to the suggestion to add 1,500 to the membership, indicated the finest spirit of practical optimism.

7. Last, but not least, the personnel of the officers. Without casting any reflection on those who have held the offices in the past, it is recognized that in the president, the vice-president and the two secretaries, there is a trained group of proved efficiency, wholeheartedly devoted to the movement, and determined in the coming year to carry the association to its fullest efficiency.

The situation is one which should command the enthusiastic co-operation of every local officer, worker and mem-



Money  
Transferred  
by Mail  
or Cable  
with Safety  
to any part  
of the world.

G-442

## Have You a Friend Coming to Canada?

If you have a relative or friend in the Old Country who is thinking of coming to Canada, let us send him a copy of our booklet, "Canada, the Land of Opportunity." This is full of useful and helpful information and will help him to avoid initial mistakes and improve his prospects of success in Canada.

Send his or her name and address to your Local Branch Manager, or to the Publicity Department, Head Office, Montreal. We shall be pleased to forward a copy.

## The Royal Bank of Canada



## Order Your Farm Help Now

TO BE OF SERVICE to Western Canadian farmers and help to meet their needs in securing competent farm help, the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY will continue its farm help service during 1925 and will include in this service, as last year, the supply of women domestics and boys.

Through experience in the last two years, the Company is now in touch with a number of good farm laborers in Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Holland, Switzerland and other European countries and can promptly fill applications for farm help.

In order to have the help reach Canada in time for the spring operations, farmers requiring help must get their applications in early, to enable us to secure the help needed.

Blank application forms and full information regarding the service may be obtained from any C.P.R. agent or from any of the officials listed below. THE SERVICE IS ENTIRELY FREE OF CHARGE.

### THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Department of Colonization and Development.

WINNIPEG—M. E. Thornton, Superintendent of Colonization.

T. S. Acheson, General Agricultural Agent.

Canada Colonization Association.

SASKATOON—W. J. Gerow, Land Agent.

H. F. Komor, Special Colonization Agent.

REGINA—G. D. Brophy, District Passenger Agent.

CALGARY—T. O. F. Herzer, Assistant to Superintendent of Colonization.

EDMONTON—J. Miller, Land Agent.

VANCOUVER—H. J. Loughran, Land Agent.

H. C. P. Cresswell,  
Superintendent.

J. S. DENNIS,  
Chief Commissioner.

ber. The cause is hopeful. There is an objective to be attained. There are results to be realized. And only by the combined energies of all will 1925 make the contribution it ought to

make to the achievements that remain to be won. Let every possible member be enrolled before spring, and make the year a record.—Wm. R. Wood, Winnipeg, January 14, 1925.



## SPARTA THE LOUD SPEAKER

Radio has been waiting for

Unrivalled  
for volume  
and purity  
of tone.

Faithfully  
reproduces  
Vocal  
Orchestral  
Instrumental  
Music.

Handsomely  
finished in  
Silver and  
Black  
Enamel.



25 in.  
high.  
Horn  
14-in.  
Diameter

MADE IN ENGLAND

Fuller "Block" the  
no-trouble Radio  
Battery A & B

At Leading Dealers

SPARLING-MARKLE LTD.

276 SMITH ST., WINNIPEG  
Western Canada Distributors

## RADIO MAIL ORDER HOUSE

DONAHUE BLK., REGINA, SASK.

These are just a sample of the amazing values to be had from us:

RADIOLA III DETECTOR—1 Stage Amplifier,  
with 2 W.D. Tubes and 1 Head Set ..... \$36.95  
1 C Battery, 4½ Volt ..... .75  
2 Burgess No. 6 Battery ..... 1.20  
2 Eveready No. 764, 22½ Volt ..... 4.40

\$43.30

RADIOLA III A DETECTOR—3 Stages of Amplification, with Push and Pull type on last two stages, complete with W.D. II. Tubes and 1 Head Set ..... \$66.95

1 Eveready 7411, 1½ Volt A Battery ..... 2.95  
1 Eveready 764T, 22½ Volt B Battery ..... 8.80  
1 Eveready C 4½ Volt C Battery ..... .75

\$79.45

FRESHMAN'S MASTERPIECE—Set ..... \$71.00

5 U.V. 201A Tubes ..... 24.25  
2 761 Eveready Battery, 45 Volt ..... 8.70  
1 Globelitte Battery, 60 Amperes ..... 17.75  
1 Pennsylvania Head Set ..... 3.95

\$125.65

NORTHERN ELECTRIC R 11—Long range set, receives 1,000 to 1,500 miles.

1 Detector unit ..... \$25.00  
1 Peanut Tube ..... 3.00  
1 No. 6 Burgess 1½ Volt Battery ..... .60  
1 Head Set, Pennsylvania ..... 3.95  
1 Eveready 764T, 22½ Volt ..... 2.20

\$33.55

Loud Speakers, Amplion Dragon ..... \$39.00

We pay charges to all parts of the Dominion.  
Write for price lists and you will tune in with us!

For the Longest  
Lasting

## RADIO BATTERY

at the lowest price

ask your dealer for

## RELIABLE

"A," "B," or "O"

Battery

If your dealer does not

have them in stock

write

The Dominion Battery Co. Ltd.

Mill and Trinity Sts.,

Toronto



RADIOLA IIIA Four-tube set, long

distance on

loud speaker, with tubes and head

set. Delivered to your

station ..... \$80

Add for batteries and

aerial \$14. Add for

loud speaker \$13.

DEALERS WANTED

Sun Electrical Co. Ltd.

Regina, Sask.



## Learn Auto Mechanics

In the largest practical Auto School.  
Covers one acre—full of equipments. You  
learn with tools—not books.

Send for large folder and  
information

## Hanson Auto and Tractor School

FARGO, N. DAK.

## TOBACCO by Parcel Post

Choice Old Canadian-grown Virginia fine-cured  
and Kentucky natural leaf tobacco, at 80 to 80  
cents per pound, postpaid. A two-pound package  
of samples will be sent to any address in Canada  
for \$1.00. Five-pound package, \$2.00. Money  
refunded if dissatisfied.

Ruthven Co-operative Tobacco Exchange  
RUTHVEN, ONT.

# Vacuum Tubes

Their requirements and operation

By R. L. Lister

**V**ACUUM tube sockets, in order to render their best service, should fit the vacuum tube snug, without "play in either direction. If the tube fits the socket loosely there is sure to be trouble experienced later on, as the contact between the tube prongs and the socket springs will not be positive, allowing the tube to go out of oscillation very easily.

There are various materials from which tube sockets are made. Some are made from approved insulating material, while others are made from compositions of unknown ingredients, which, when the tube is left burning over a number of hours, will become soft and lose their shape. If this happens the socket is ruined and a new one must be purchased. For this reason composition sockets should be purchased only after examination has disclosed the fact that they are made from some approved insulating material.

The best all-round socket is one which has a bakelite base and metal sides. The base, which carries the high voltage for the plate, is made from an excellent insulating material, while the tube retainer is made from a metal tube. The metal tube often acts as a shield and prevents microphonic sounds.

There is one socket made entirely of porcelain, which is quite popular among some radio owners. The advantage of this socket is that it is very cheap in price. However, its disadvantage is found in the fact that it is very easily broken.

### Sufficient Tension Necessary

In order that as nearly a perfect contact may be made between the tube prongs and the socket, the springs, on the underside of the socket, should have quite a stiff tension. When the tube is inserted in the socket, the tension of the springs should be sufficient to prevent the tube from resting in its proper position, unless locked in the little slot especially provided for that purpose.

A great many cases of failure on the part of a receiving set to work may be traced to the fact that the tube was not making good contact in the socket. If the filament flickers when the set is touched it is quite possible that one of the springs leading to the filament prongs are weak. If the receiver refuses to oscillate it may be on account of the "B" battery not being fed to the plate of the tube. This would be the case if the "P" spring was bent out of reach of the prong of the tube.

Should it be found that the set "rings" when tapped, the sockets should be loosened from the board to which they are fastened and a piece of sponge rubber glued to the base, and later glued to the mounting board. If sponge rubber is not available a very good substitute can be made from a double thickness of automobile inner tube.

### Filament Rheostats

The apparatus which controls the amount of current flowing to the filament of the vacuum tube is controlled by what is known as a rheostat. Rheostats all work on the same principle, namely, that of introducing some resistance into the circuit, and thereby reducing the current supplied to the filament.

In order that the tube may function at its maximum efficiency, it is necessary that we have some control over its actions. The easiest way to control it is by the use of the rheostat. The action of the rheostat can very well be compared to the spout of a grain bin. If the door in the bin is closed, very little grain can escape, whereas if the door is opened wide the grain can run through at a good speed. The rheostat functions somewhat along the same lines. If the rheostat is turned on "full" the current can flow unchecked, but if turned "down" the current cannot flow along at the same rate of speed.

Varying the amount of current which enters the vacuum tube alters the heat of the filament, which in turn affects

the action of the tube. Theoretically the hotter the filament the heavier will be the electronic flow, which means that the stronger will be the action of the vacuum tube. As it is quite possible for the electronic "bombardment" or flow to get beyond our control, we must prevent this by using a filament rheostat. Of course, no damage will be done to the receiving set should the electronic flow become too great, the only effects experienced will be the unstable operation of the set.

### Requirements of a Rheostat

A rheostat, in order to give the greatest degree of satisfaction, must supply very fine control to the filament. Many rheostats are now made with what is known as a vernier control, that is, after once a rough setting is obtained, the adjustment may be brought down infinitely fine. In this way a perfect control is accessible at all times.

Mechanically, a rheostat must have the following properties. In the first place it must have a smooth running action, otherwise the filament control will be erratic. If the contact arm has a heavy bearing action the wire resistance will be cut. If this should happen the rheostat will be ruined. To give the greatest satisfaction the arm should run over the resistance wire with a smooth, even action.

If correctly designed the rheostat should not heat appreciably. Should heating be noticed the rheostat should be changed for one with better heat radiating properties. However, with the majority of tubes so little is current drawn that there is very little danger of over-heating on the part of the rheostat.

A little over 12 months ago some very good carbon pile rheostats made their appearance. The advantages of the carbon pile rheostat are that the resistance variations are very gradual, and then again there are no resistance wires to cut or make poor contact with. Of the carbon pile rheostats there are two main kinds, the carbon disc and the pulverized carbon type. The pulverized carbon type has the disadvantage of hardening, making it necessary to tap the rheostat in order to loosen up the compressed carbon granules. On the other hand the carbon disc type has the habit of making the set "ring," especially in radio frequency receivers. However, as the rheostat is used very little after once the tubes are set to the correct brilliancy, the disadvantages are only minor details.

In some cases it is practical to control two and sometimes three tubes with one rheostat. In radio frequency amplifier circuits this is quite practical, although in nearly all circuits this method has a decided disadvantage in the fact that, unless all tubes are carefully matched, some of them will not be operating at their maximum efficiency. There is a danger of controlling two or three tubes with one rheostat, and that is, should one tube burn out, the remaining two would be under an increased voltage which might possibly burn them out also.

## The Puzzle Corner

The Contest Secretary has explained below the points in the figure puzzle contest which our readers find most difficult to understand. Don't forget the three special prizes (see prize list on page 18) which are to be given for the first correct or nearest correct answers sent in before February 9, 1925. Read all the questions and answers, for one of these may help to explain the others.

Q.—Are there any numbers in the puzzle such as seven hundred and seventy-seven thousand, seven hundred and seventy-seven?

A.—No. Each figure must be added separately, e.g., 7 and 7 and 7 and 7=28.

Q.—Do I have to guess at the figures taken out by the judges and add them to my answer?

A.—No. The sum of all the figures



## CLARATONE

A 5-Tube Set for \$75

F.O.B. TORONTO—NOT EQUIPPED

At that low price you'll be surprised at its fine appearance and wonderful efficiency—1000 to 1500 miles loud speaker range.

FOR ILLUSTRATED  
FOLDER WRITE

## Radio Corporation of Winnipeg

290 McDERMOT AVE., WINNIPEG

PURSER, BULL &amp; CO. LTD., TORONTO



which are plainly visible on the chart is the correct answer.

Q.—Can I enter the contest if I only send in a neighbor's subscription—my own is paid up until 1928?

A.—You can enter the contest by renewing your own subscription or by sending in a neighbor's new or renewal subscription.

Q.—Can a person send in an answer with each subscription?

A.—You can submit as many answers as you like, providing each answer is accompanied by a cash subscription for one year or more, but since the value of the first five prizes depends on the amount sent in up to \$25 on one answer, our advice is not to send in too many answers.

Q.—If I send in my answer with a remittance now and later on send in more money on the same answer, will it be credited to my account?

A.—Yes.

Q.—In case of a tie, does the person sending in the largest amount of money in subscriptions have the best chance of winning the prize?

A.—No. If there is a tie for any prize a second puzzle will be submitted, which will decide the issue. While the value of the first five prizes depends on the amount of money sent in, you have the same chance of winning a prize by sending in a one or three-dollar subscription as you have by sending in a larger amount.

Q.—In case of a tie for any prize will the next prize following be reserved until the issue is decided?

A.—Yes. That prize and as many prizes as there are persons tied will be reserved for them.

Q.—What is meant by value of first prize \$1,395 and 20 times the amount sent in up to \$25?

A.—If you qualify for the Chevrolet, Overland or Star car by sending in at least one five-year subscription, you can easily win the maximum amount of the first prize (\$1,395) which is made up as follows: Two of the cars are worth \$895, and since for every dollar you send in \$20 extra is added to the value of the car, you can, by sending in \$25 in subscriptions, increase the value of the first prize 20 times that amount or you win \$500 extra, which, when added to the value of the car, makes the total value of the first prize \$1,395.



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 21, 1925

## Premier King at Toronto

On three important matters of public policy, Premier King, in his address at Toronto, on January 12, laid down the principles by which the course of the government would be guided. These questions were: the tariff, immigration and transportation.

On the tariff Mr. King said (Toronto Globe report):

We can solve the tariff problem, not by meeting the wishes of those high protectionists who demand that certain special interests in Ontario and Quebec shall be considered by the government before account is taken of the rest of Canada, nor by any extreme free trade demand, whether it comes from the prairies or the seaboard, but a policy which will serve to minimize our economic differences and enlarge our essential unity by a regard for the greatest good of the greatest number and that covers Canada as a whole. Such a policy, I believe, is the present Liberal policy of a revenue tariff.

On immigration he said:

We can solve the problem of immigration, not by listening to the demand of those short-sighted employers of labor who would glut the labor market, and who delight in a residue of unemployed, nor by being held at bay by an equally short-sighted policy on the part of some organizations of labor that would stop immigration altogether, but by a due regard to the size of our country, to the necessity of the development of its natural resources, to the quality as well as to the quantity of the people who are brought in and who are to become part and parcel of our citizenry. Again, the ideal of national unity can be realized only as the waste spaces are brought under cultivation and the sparsely-settled areas robbed of their condition of loneliness and isolation, and population of a wholesome, vigorous and industrious type distributed more evenly over all parts of our land.

On the question of freight rates he said:

We can solve the problem of transportation, baffling though at the moment it may appear, not by giving heed only to the representations of the large transportation centres, nor to the demands for special favors or consideration from any part or any class of the country, but by this same ideal of national unity, which will never be realized until such equalization of rates has been effected between all parts of our Dominion that no one part will have cause to feel that its interests are being prejudiced by or sacrificed to unfair and unjust discrimination to serve the interests of other parts.

Once again, following his usual custom, Mr. King was constructing a chart rather than stating a policy. What kind of a tariff policy, for example, would "minimize our economic differences and enlarge our essential unity," when for many years to come the surplus produce of the prairie provinces as well as that of the maritime provinces must flow out of the country? Obviously, one which would progressively reduce the cost of production of these exports. Mr. King defends the tariff policy of the government expressly on those grounds, but he told his Toronto audience that there would be no further immediate reductions of the tariff. In other words, while it is essential to promote national unity by minimizing economic differences, the government will go no further than it has gone in that direction. Like the preceding Liberal government, one step in the direction of "minimizing economic differences" is enough for it.

To steer a middle course between those who would throw open wide the doors to immigrants and those who would close them altogether, is simple common sense. Quality is as essential as quantity, and what is equally essential is that there shall be some direction of the flow of immigration so that there shall not be repeated the blunders of

the past. What is the government going to do in that respect?

Equalization of freight rates sounds good, but what does it mean in the mind of Mr. King? It would be possible to get equalization by raising rates. It is also not clear what Mr. King means by the reference to "demands for special favors or consideration from any part or any class of the country." If this includes the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, the answer is that the agreement is not a "special favor," and if equalization is to take place without regard to the minimum rates guaranteed under that agreement the injustice complained of in the West will not be removed. Mr. King might also have remembered, before making this statement, that in some other countries with economic problems similar to that of Canada, special consideration with regard to freight rates has been given to that class of producers which cannot be protected, and upon whom a tariff presses with undue severity, and, in fact, is a discriminatory tax. The promotion of national unity is a splendid ideal, but it is the ideal of all parties, and Mr. King has left the country still in the dark as to how, in practice, he intends to keep moving toward the ideal.

## On His Feet

Under the title of Another Whimper From the West, the Montreal Standard, one of the lordly publications of that city, in more than one sense, has the following to say:

The plain truth seems to be that the western farmer was satisfied enough as long as he was getting special privileges, like the Crow's Nest rates, or favorable decisions from the Railway Board, but that when justice swung to the other side, and he was asked to take his share of the white man's burden, he promptly began to yell.

The great trouble with the Western Brother is selfishness. He sees only his own nose. He is, this year, under the direct glance of Providence. He gets a world-shortage price for his wheat; the implement manufacturers have cut their prices to the bone; he gets his agricultural machinery at a figure which will let him leave it to rust in the field with even more carelessness than usual. In a word, he has both ends playing for the middle—the highest price for his wheat and the lowest price for his implements of production—and still, like the daughters of the Horse Leech, he cries for more. It is about time that the government took a firm hand with the Western Brother and told him to go home and meet the world on his feet, as other men do.

The Standard speaks in the most approved Atholstian manner; anybody who does not fall in with the paternally-benevolent and majestically-impartial policies of Lord Atholstan and the Atholstan class, is "selfish." They find the existing order of things good; it has brought them wealth and title, and they command the things that make life comfortable, even luxurious. They are happy and contented; why, therefore, in the name of the easy doctrine of letting well-enough alone, cannot the western farmer be contented, and let the gentlemen of Montreal who know what is good for them(selves) manage the affairs of the country? Besides, look at the present price of wheat!

The papers owned by Lord Atholstan like to talk like that. They also have the habit of advising the western farmer to "go home and meet the world on his feet, as other men do." Do the classes for which they speak "meet the world" on their feet? Do the bankers and the transportation interests with their state-given monopolies? Do the manufacturers with their state-given tariff privileges? The bankers charge higher rates of interest in the West than in the East; the

railways have higher freight rates in the West than in the East, rates which have enabled the C.P.R. to pay its dividends out of western business; the manufacturers pass on the tariff taxes to be paid out of the prices the West receives for its produce in a free world market. That is the way the Eastern Brother "meets the world on his feet." When the "Western Brother" protests against the tearing up of an agreement which did mitigate the admitted discrimination in freight rates; when he raises his voice against the higher interest rates he is called upon to pay, and when he endeavors to secure an approach to equality in the prices he has to pay for the goods he buys, and the goods he has to sell—when, in a word, he asks for a square deal, he is called "selfish," and a "whimperer."

The plain and simple truth is that the "Western Brother" is meeting the world on his feet and is carrying these other men on his shoulders. A reference to the index figures of prices will show that he has suffered far more than any industry from the depression of the last few years. He has had to "grin and bear it," and he did not, like so many manufacturing industries in the East, ask that he be protected against the world so that he might pass his burdens on to his neighbors. The "Western Brother" has always met the world on his feet, which is more than can be said for the interests for which the Montreal Standard speaks.

## Immigration Problems

Premier Greenfield told the Ottawa Canadian Club, a few weeks ago, that we need more people in this country to "thicken up our existing settlements" where we already have railways, roads and schools, and thus increase the national revenue without incurring additional overhead expenditure. This is one of the important points to remember in considering our immigration problem. Had it been kept in mind years ago we should not now be faced with such a heavy burden for the maintenance of too many railways and other facilities. The settlement of this country was carried out with utter disregard of common-sense business principles, and, consequently, when our population was about a million we had opened up territory capable of accommodating comfortably 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 people. Some of the territory was not suitable for grain growing, and is being abandoned until such time as a type of agriculture is developed for which it is suited. Immigrants brought into the country today should be located only in those communities already served by the facilities of civilization, and where it has been demonstrated that farming can be carried on with a reasonable prospect of success. Under no circumstances should new areas be opened up until the settled areas are well served and well populated.

Mr. Greenfield also pointed out a fact well-known in this country, that previous agricultural experience in the life of a new settler is not absolutely essential to making good on the land in Western Canada. It is quite true, nevertheless, that experience in a similar type of agriculture is a great advantage, while certain experiences in agriculture in other parts of the world might be a decided detriment. Some boosters for immigration favor bringing large numbers of peasants from parts of Continental Europe simply because they are of a people who have been on the soil for many genera-



tions, have never had much, and won't expect much. In many cases, however, their type of agriculture has been of such a crude nature, and on such a small scale, that it is of little practical use as a preliminary to successful farming in this country. Furthermore, there are many people on the land in various parts of the world whom we don't want here. Those responsible for bringing immigrants into this country should be compelled to exercise a rigid policy of selection, and an equally wise policy should be followed in assisting the settler to locate. We have a real problem on our hands in establishing agriculture generally, on a basis of reasonable and permanent prosperity for those already on the land, and while a business-like immigration policy will make for the welfare of the country at large, an unwise policy will be equally detrimental to all concerned.

### The Duty on Woolens

At a meeting of technicians in the textile trades, at Toronto, on January 9, George A. Dobbie, president of the Canadian Woolen and Knit Goods Manufacturing Association, said, among other things:

In the years 1922 and 1923, the tariff on woolen and knit goods was reduced, placing the industry in a precarious position, so that it is incumbent on all in the industry to see that tariff reform is brought about.

In 1922 the British preference on certain woolens was increased  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; in 1923 some very slight changes were made affecting generally the British preference. These are the tariff changes to which Mr. Dobbie refers, and which, he states, have placed the woolen industry in this country in "a precarious position," so precarious that all those employed in the industry are asked to make it their business to see that the reductions are wiped out and the tariff raised.

Frankly, we cannot believe that the life of the woolen industry in this country hangs on so fine a thread as a  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. duty on British woolens. Under the present tariff the woolen industry enjoys a protection of from 20 to  $27\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. under the British preference, and 35 per cent. under the general tariff. The British preference on blankets is  $22\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; on clothing,  $27\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; on flannels and underwear, 20 per cent.; on socks and stockings, 25 per cent., the general tariff on these goods being 35 per cent.

The woolen industry has always been the favored child of the tariff. When the British preference was increased to one-third of the general tariff, in 1900, the industry protested strongly, and demanded that the duties on woolen goods under the British preference should never be less than 30 per cent. ad valorem. Mr. Fielding, in 1904, yielded to this demand, and thus put the woolen industry in a favored position compared with other industries of the country. Reductions that have subsequently taken place have simply removed the favoritism; the British preference on woolens, today, is no greater than on other goods, and so far as the tariff goes, the woolen industry is in no worse position than other industries which have to meet keen outside competition, and in a much better position than some of them. If the industry is in a precarious position it is not because of the reductions in the tariff, but because of the general depression of the last few years which has seriously affected all business alike, and none worse than agriculture. There has been a heavy decrease in purchasing power and the woolen industry, like other industries, has felt it. Given a more active economic condition, which the country is approaching, according to the predictions of business prophets, the industry ought to be quite able to stand the reduction

of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in the duty on British woolens, and even more.

### Editorial Notes

The United States is to share in German reparations, and a conference at Paris has determined the share. The way the United States is being forced by the cold realities of world conditions to take a chance in European entanglements must be the despair of the friends of a policy of splendid isolation.

The Crow's Nest Pass agreement freight rates which were in force from July 7 to October 27, when the order of the Board of Railway Commissioners, setting aside the agreement, came into effect, were restored on January 9. The main question now is: Will they remain in force after the Supreme Court has decided what the law on the matter is?

In the last fiscal year Great Britain paid about \$470,000,000 off her national debt. That is a lot of money, but it will take that amount every year for 75 years to pay off the debt, to say nothing about the amount it will take during that time for interest charges. The expenditure for interest and management of the debt during the last fiscal year was over \$1,500,000,000, or about 39 per cent. of the total ordinary expenditure of the government. Is it any wonder the British people want to know what is going to be done about those inter-allied war debts?

A woman in Vancouver wants to qualify for the position of captain of a ship owned and operated by her husband. The law says that "examinations may be conducted for British subjects or for persons domiciled in Canada," etc., and now the Department of Justice is wrestling with the ponderous problem: Is a woman a person?



"The Smith a Mighty Man Is He"  
(That's What He Says—We'll Wait and See)



# Fallows that Pay Dividends

**W**HEN I started farming in Alberta in 1907, I was strongly of the opinion that if wheat farming was to continue we must find some cultivated crop to take the place of bare summerfallow. I could not see how we could expect to work the land two seasons and pay two years' overhead expenses out of the uncertain returns from one crop.

The potato crop seemed to offer the best solution of the problem, but after some experimentation I gave it up in favor of fodder corn. I started with a three-acre plot of ordinary yellow Dent corn in 1915, and with the abundant moisture of that season produced such a heavy growth of fodder that it could only be harvested by hand.

The succeeding year I tried Northwestern Dent, and found in normal seasons it could be harvested with a grain binder, and seemed to leave the land in just as good tilth for a wheat crop as the bare land. In the early spring of 1918, I equipped myself with a check-row planter and two two-rowed corn cultivators, and seeded about 250 acres of my first plowing of summerfallow land to corn.

I left about 30 acres of land in this first field bare and worked it just the same as that which was seeded, in order to make a careful test of the comparative yields of wheat the following year. There was sufficient moisture in the soil when we were plowing during the last part of May and the early part of June to germinate the seed and give me an excellent stand of about three stalks per hill, but the season remained so dry that the crop only attained an average height of about two and a half to three and a half feet, with no signs of any ears, except in a few low spots where the snow water accumulated a few inches deep in the early spring. In these low spots the corn reached a height of about five feet, and we harvested it with the grain binders and stored it in the barn when it was fairly well cured, mixing it load for load with wheat straw. We then turned cattle on the balance of the field and they cleaned it off before winter came, so there was nothing left to hold snow.

## Corn Land Equalled Fallow

The next season this field was seeded to wheat without any cultivation except to harrow behind the drills when the wheat was starting. There was no time during the season when any difference could be seen between the corn land and what had been left bare.

Growing conditions were similar to 1918, up to about the end of July, when we had a good rain, which, although too late to help the grain, was just in time to keep the corn going. The 190-acre field I had seeded was a good stand, and stood about six to seven feet high, and was just at the stage of maturity when the earliest ears were reaching the roasting ear stage when we begun harvesting it with the grain binders.

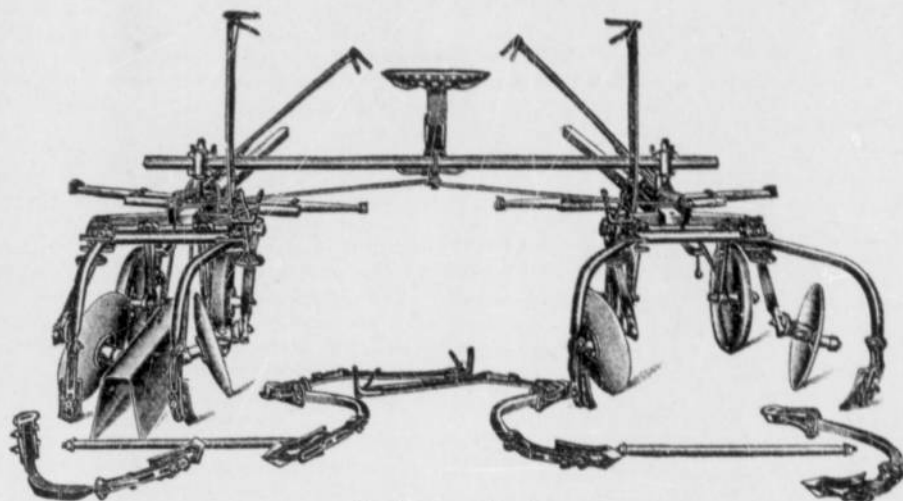
We stooked it up soon after cutting and let it stand in the field until it was needed for the cattle during the winter months. It proved to be the best feed I had ever used for stocker cattle.

This increased my confidence in this system to such an extent that I invested in a second check-row planter and more cultivators, and decided to seed just as much of my summerfallow land to corn each year as I could get plowed before it was too late for it to have a reasonable chance to make a crop of fodder.

In 1920, I harvested this fodder, a wheat crop better than 40 bushels of No. 1 Northern per acre, and the field which had been in corn in 1918, produced better than 30 bushels of wheat per acre, although it was just drilled in on the stubble about the last days of May.

The spring of 1920 was so late that by the time I had finished seeding grain it was getting very late, and I only seeded about 150 acres to corn. Cutworms took most of my first seeding and the later seeding did not make much of a crop, but in 1921, the wheat on this land was much better than on the summerfallow land. However, the

*W. D. Trego relates his experience on growing summer-fallow substitutes---1924 bad year for corn---  
Must average several years to make a fair conclusion*



The Lister cultivator

Every farmer who lists a big acreage of corn should have both the Lister cultivator and the wheel-guide cultivator, says Mr. Trego.

summerfallow work was done too late to get the best results, so I did not consider that a fair comparison.

In 1921 I got an earlier start with my work and seeded about 400 acres to corn, but the cutworms took the most of it.

The worst trouble I had with weeds up to this time was a part of the field I had in corn during the season of 1920, which had become badly infested with wild buckwheat. The spring being very late, I did not get time to disc this field to start the weeds. The buckwheat which was turned under came up in the hills of corn as much as any other part of the field, and it climbed up the corn stalks so there was no chance to get it out even by hand work. In that part of the field the wheat the following year was reduced in yield by about one half.

This convinced me that I must find some way of destroying the weeds before the crop was seeded, and I began paying more attention to fall and early spring cultivation to get the weed seeds germinated before the plowing was begun.

## The Start with Peas

In the season of 1922, I began seeding corn with a few peas mixed with the seed. The first 160 acres we seeded was the Gehu corn, and it stood so heavily and there was such large clusters of ears close to the ground that we found it impossible to cut it with the grain binders. There

were no corn binders to be had in Western Canada just at that time, so I finally decided to cut it with the mowers and rake it up with the ordinary horse rakes.

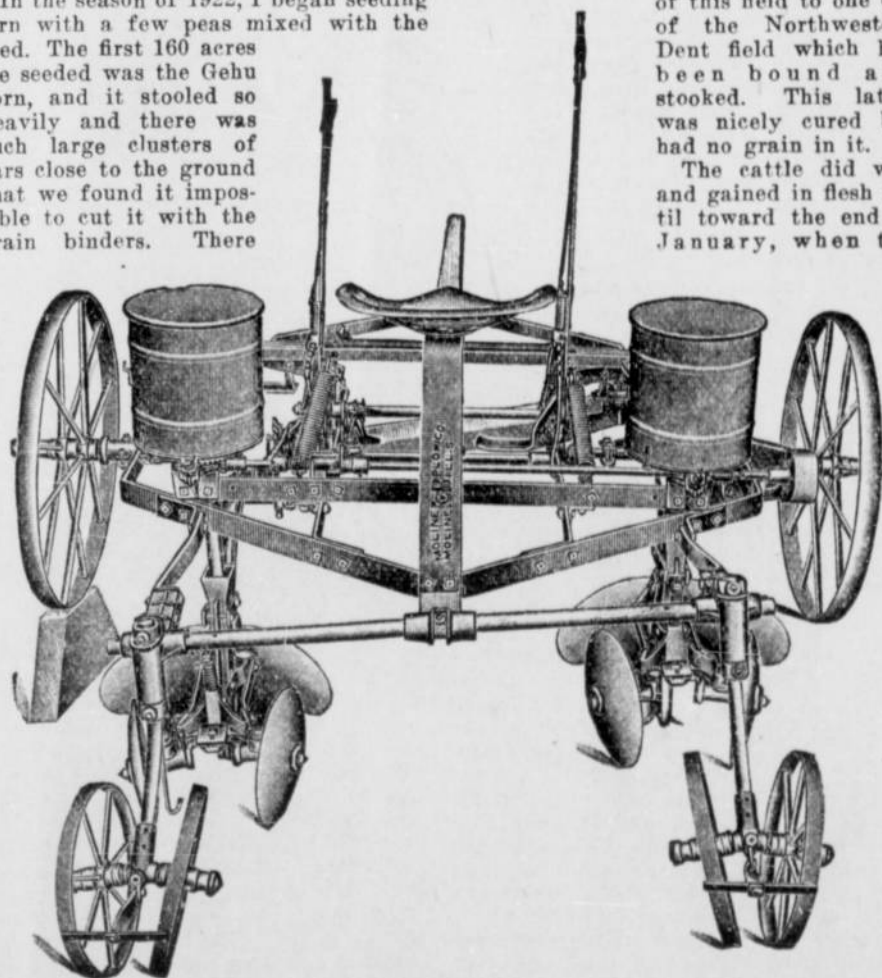
I thought very seriously of turning the stock right in and letting them pasture it off, but I was afraid they would get foundered as there was no many big ears of corn and matured peas. I feared also that they would waste a good deal and leave so much trash on the land that it would interfere with the grain drill the next spring.

Many people estimated this field at from 12 to 15 tons of green feed per acre. After cutting had been in progress a few days we started the horse rakes. When it had dried in the windrows for about two weeks we turned them with the rakes so as to allow the under sides to dry. Later the fodder was raked into as big piles as we could make with the horse rakes.

After the raking was completed and before snow came we had some windy weather which blew dust into the piles. We did not start feeding it until in December, and we used one load out

of this field to one out of the Northwestern Dent field which had been bound and stooked. This latter was nicely cured but had no grain in it.

The cattle did well and gained in flesh until toward the end of January, when the



A two-row Lister

snow got deep enough to drift over the piles of corn. A few days later the inevitable chinook came which melted the snow and let it trickle down through the piles turning the dust into mud. By that time the other field was finished, and the cattle would only mince around over the dirty corn, eating only when they were hungry. We soon lost all we had put on them and they sold at a loss.

In the light of later experiences I feel sure that if I had got the cattle early in September and turned them in this field after getting them accustomed to the feed gradually and let them do their own harvesting, they would have cleaned up the field nicely before snow came, and we could easily have had the cattle in prime condition and made a good profit by marketing in January.

## Enter the Lister

That spring a neighbor of mine who had been watching my corn experiments purchased a two-rowed Lister and started one man with six horses listing his stubble and seeding corn. I soon found that he was seeding just as much land per day as I was seeding with six men and 34 head of horses, and I began to watch his operations very closely.

After we had been seeding about a week, I made a careful examination of my seed and seed-bed and of his, and found that he was getting a much quicker and more uniform germination. He was depositing his seed right down in the bottom of the furrows on the firm subsoil where there was the most moisture. His covering discs were drawing enough fine soil over the seed to cover it well and keep the air out, he was getting a perfect germination, but he had nothing following the discs to firm down the soil and break up the lumps. Wherever the air was getting to his seed it was too dry to germinate.

I had put on what is called a "furrow opener" on my planters that spring in order to get the plants down in a little furrow where I would have a chance to roll the soil in around the plants and smother the tiny weeds when they were just starting. My little furrow was all filled up with the first harrowing. My neighbor's furrows were wide and deep, and while he could not roll much soil down during the first cultivation, by the time he came to do the second cultivation the corn was well above the ground and he could roll in all he wanted to in order to cover up every weed.

## Lister Aided Against Weeds

Another thing I discovered was that his listers had thrown the weed seeds all up between the rows where the cultivators could destroy them as they germinated. He had no weeds in the rows until he rolled a few seeds down with the soil in the first cultivation, and he could get the weeds from these seeds as they started later.

At the end of the season he had just about as much corn per acre as I had of the similar varieties, and his land was freer from weeds, and looked to be in about as good tilth. Most important of all his expense had been fully \$3.00 per acre less than mine.

I added three two-rowed listers to my equipment, and as soon as I got my first field cleared of wheat that fall I started listing for the next season's corn crop. I only aimed to run the listers deep enough to throw sufficient soil up into the stubble to make a good germinating bed for the weed seeds. The subsoilers were run about two to three inches in depth, which opened a gash in the bottom of the furrow to permit the moisture from the melting snows to penetrate the subsoil readily and not allow it to run off into the low spots in the field. The soil which the subsoilers threw up, with what rolled back from the sides of the furrows, created enough mulch in the bottom of the furrows to prevent what moisture was in the subsoil from escaping.

These furrows made an ideal place for the winter snows to lodge. Every chinook we had settled it down and made room for more on top.

Continued on Page 12



# The Common Framework of Animals



Skeleton of the Ox

"If you know one skeleton you know them all" says

Prof. V. W. Jackson

Manitoba Agricultural College

foxes, vampires and bats have also all the fingers and bones of a normal fore limb.

## Some Hind Leg Modifications

The hind limbs of vertebrates show even more striking similarity. The hip girdle consists of pubis, ilium and ischium in all, and the leg consists

luses on the metatarsals of a bear's foot, from ground contact. The dog is only semi-plantigrade, the instep and heel being raised off the ground, only the forward toe-joints touch the ground. The cat is somewhat the same, but more flat-footed, having three joints on the ground.

## Tails that Serve a Purpose

Gophers and moles have developed a spade-like foot, by digging and pushing dirt, but still have five claws and the same bones as in our instep, only short, compact and thickened by hard usage. The prehensile habits of apes and monkeys have greatly elongated the toe-joints and tail bones. The sitting posture of the kangaroo has greatly strengthened and lengthened the tail, by which the animal supports itself during rest and defence. The jumping habit has greatly lengthened the tibia-fibula, the calcaneum and the tarsus. The long middle toe is for defence, the animal striking forward with its strong jumping legs, while supported by its strong tail.

The pouch bones (marsupials), by means of which the kangaroo carries its helpless young, are forward projections from the pubic bones, perhaps developed from the interpubic cartilage. Only the non-placental mammals—the kangaroo, the wombat and the opossum have these marsupial bones, and are called marsupial animals. They are the lowest of the mammals. The duck-billed platypus even lays eggs, although it is a true mammal with fur and suckles its young.

It is on account of the similarity of skeletons that one's attention is naturally attracted by any differences. These differences are mostly modifications of toes, due to different means of locomotion. The main part of the skeleton remains much the same in all animals, and evidence of an evolution from a common origin. The frog, the lowest of the land quadrupeds, has a skeleton which seems to have been the pattern for all the rest. Its limbs have the same bones as ours, and so these bones have the



Skeleton of the Horse

same names. If you know the bones of the human skeleton you can easily name the bones in any other skeleton. In the shoulder of the frog we find the double brace—a clavicle and a coracoid, which persists through reptiles and birds, showing a common line of descent. Fossil remains of primitive birds have been found showing long tail, teeth, swivel

THERE is no clearer evidence of the common origin of animals than their common framework. How else could the skeletons of frogs, turtles, birds and mammals be practically the same—the same bones, with the same names, although the function may have greatly changed? If you know one skeleton, you know all skeletons. All the higher animals are quadrupeds four-limbed, whether in water, in air or on land. All the fish of the sea have two pair of fins—two shoulder fins, and two hip fins. And the birds of the air have two pair of limbs—the forward pair being modified into wings, but with the same bones as the reptiles from which they have descended. Two of the fingers have disappeared, and two of the joints of the thumb, but otherwise the bones of a wing are the same as those of our arm, humerus, ulna and radius, two carpals, a pollex or one-joint thumb, an elongated metacarpus and two reduced fingers. Flight has made these changes necessary, also the ability to fold the forearm, compactly when at rest. One toe has disappeared, otherwise the leg of the bird is the same as that of other animals. Only the snake and the eel have lost their legs through disuse, and even the larger snakes have vestigial remains of former legs.

This common framework consists of a spinal column, with a shoulder girdle and a hip girdle. The spinal column originated as a protection to the spinal cord, in the earliest forms of fish, but soon took on other duties such as supporting the head and fins and extending into a tail. The paired fins of fish are very weak, as are also the legs of reptiles, but life on land and in air strengthened the limbs, until the hips and shoulders of the higher animals, contain the largest bones in the body. The erect posture of man has thrown all the weight on the hip which has, therefore, become the heaviest and strongest bone in our bodies. Use makes form; but without a common origin how would different uses of limbs produce the same bones we find in the limbs of all animals?

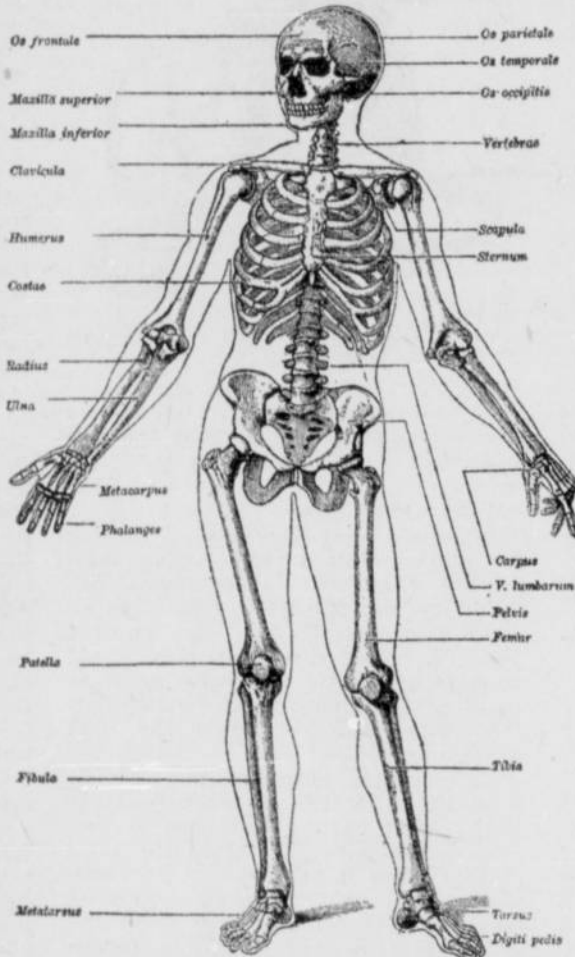
## Some Fore Limb Variations

The fore limbs of all animals—frogs, reptiles, birds and mammals, are supported by a shoulder blade (scapula), a collar-bone (clavicle) and composed of an upper arm (humerus), a forearm (ulna and radius), a carpus or wrist, and a hand of originally five fingers, but sometimes modified by use to four in the pig, the tapir and the frog, to three in the bird, to two in the cow, and to one in the horse.

The wonder is that such vastly different functions through aeons of time, have not produced greater modifications than variation in length of the same bones. Even the flippers of the whale, which has been swimming since tertiary times, some millions of years, have five fingers and all the rest of the bones of a normal fore limb. The wings of the flying



Skeleton of a Bird  
The wing is a modified arm in which parts analogous to the human hand and arm may be found.



The Human Skeleton

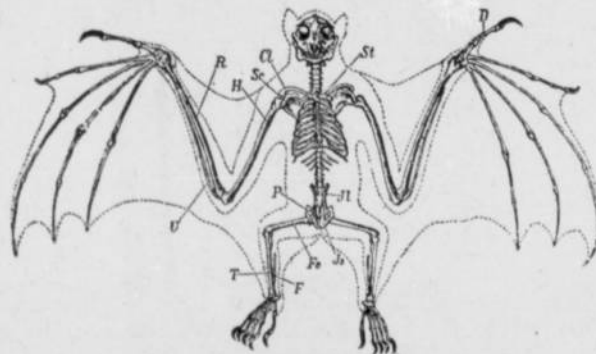
Although external appearance gives the idea of a confusing multiplicity of animal forms, the scalpel of the scientist reveals one common design, with almost an unbroken succession of small changes from the most primitive types to the higher animal forms.

of femur, tibia and fibula (usually fused) tarsus, metatarsus and usually five toes. The bird has lost one, the kangaroo two, the cow three, and the horse four; but otherwise, these legs have the same bones. The hoofed animals stand on their toes and so the foot is vertical and the heel high off the ground, in the horse 18 inches high, due to the elongated metatarsal.

In the human foot the metatarsals are comparatively short and form only part of the arch, known as the instep, the spring

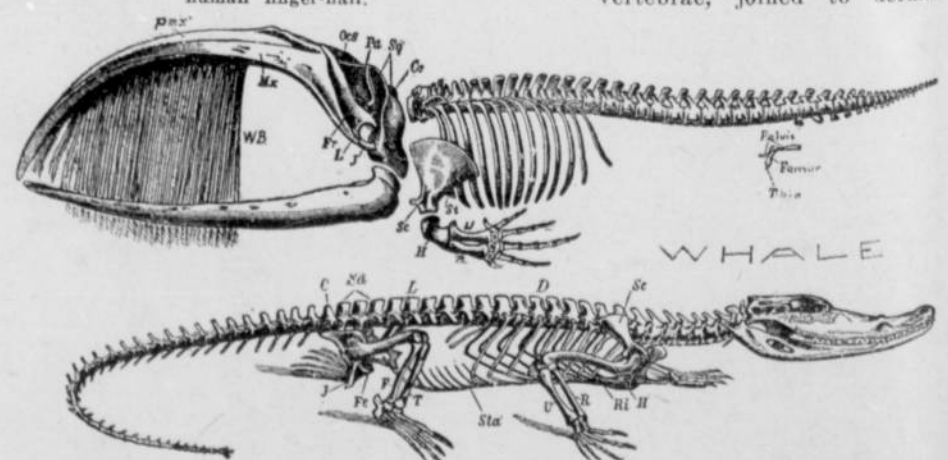
of which gives ease and grace of stride, and takes the jar off the leg which presses on the arch by means of the astragalus, the heel bone (calcaneum) and the big toe forming the ends of the arch which makes a springy step possible, and distinguishes the human foot from all other plantigrade or flat-footed animals. This is the "gym" test for sound feet—step on a wet towel and then on the floor, and if your foot prints in the middle, you have weak arches, and should take toe exercises.

How different the foot of the bear—flat on the ground like a pad. Notice the cal-



The Bat's Skeleton

The similarity between this and the human skeleton is most arresting. The fingers have become wing supports and terminate in a claw, forerunner of the human finger-nail.



The skeleton of even so diverse a creature as the whale, shows a remarkable similarity to the human skeleton. That is easily understandable when it is remembered that the whale is a mammal which has given up life ashore and taken to marine life again. Through disuse the bones of the hind limb have nearly disappeared. Straighten out the legs of the crocodile and dock him, and the innocent layman might easily mistake his skeleton for that of a bacon hog.

head, scaly arms and legs, with five claws, coracoid bone, and other evidences of descent from reptiles.

The short back-bone and long hip-bones (Ilium) of the frog are the result of its jumping habit, making it strong in the lumbar or kidney region, where we are weak.

## You'd Never Guess This

The shell, which distinguishes the turtles from other animals, is the fused expansion ribs or the lateral processes of the vertebrae, joined to dermal



# Infantile Paralysis

Infantile Paralysis left Harless E. Potter badly crippled for the first 17 years of his life. The results of 6½ months' treatment at McLain Sanitarium are shown in the two photographs. His letter tells the story:

"For 17 years my life was miserable. I could walk only a few steps without falling. Five and one-half months after entering McLain's, I walked forth with a perfect foot and a thankful heart. I gladly recommend McLain's."

HARLESS E. POTTER, Yeager, Ky.  
Write to Mr. Potter or direct to McLain Sanitarium.

## For Crippled Children

Parents of crippled children should know about McLain Sanitarium, a thoroughly equipped private institution devoted exclusively to the treatment of Club Feet, Infantile Paralysis, Spinal Diseases and Deformities, Diseases of the Hip, Knee and other Joints, Wry Neck, etc., especially in children and young adults. Write for these FREE books: "Deformities and Paralysis" and "Book of References."

**McLAIN**  
Orthopedic Sanitarium  
820 Aubert Avenue  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

## Cancer and Ulcers of Stomach

Treated successfully by

### Dr. Abrams' Electronic Methods

Just think of cancers and ulcers being treated without pain or operation. We also have met with wonderful success with the following diseases:

**HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE,  
RHEUMATISM, SYPHILIS AND  
DIABETES**

It certainly is the most successful line of treatment in Canada.  
Write for particulars.

**Sunnyside Hospital**  
530 BALMORAL STREET  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

## STAMMERING

or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature.

**THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE**  
KITCHENER, - CANADA

## Can You Sleep All Night?

Or Must You Get Up Frequently By Reason of Bladder Trouble?



If so, I would like to send you a sample of my Home Treatment so you can give it a trial. I want you to know how quickly it relieves the irritation in the bladder and stops the getting up nights to urinate every hour or two, which is very wearing and a source of endless annoyance. If you are looking for quick relief, fill out the coupon below, mail to F. L. McWETHY, 407 Main Street, MARSHALL, MICH., and a free trial will be sent you by mail.

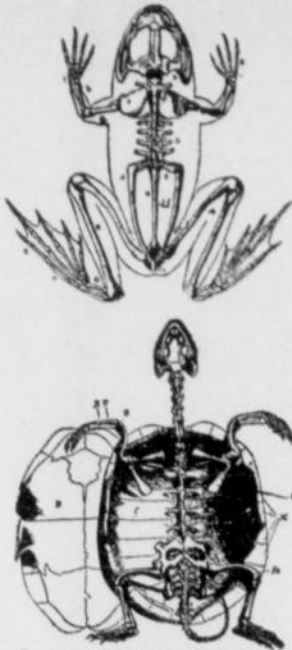
### COUPON

This coupon is good for a trial treatment of McWETHY'S HOME TREATMENT. Fill out your name and address on dotted lines, mail to F. L. McWETHY, 407 Main Street, MARSHALL, MICH., and the sample treatment will at once be sent you by mail.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street or R.F.D. \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ Prov. \_\_\_\_\_



It is somewhat of a shock to realize the close resemblance between the skeletons of the frog and the turtle on the one hand, with those of the higher animals. Above is the skeleton of a kangaroo. The inset shows how the pouch bone is attached to the hip bone.

plates on the underside. Otherwise the inner skeleton is quite the same as any other quadruped. The legs have been shortened and the humerus and femur bent, that they might be drawn under the protection of the shell, but the bones are the same as in any other legs.

Flight has greatly modified the bird skeleton, but the parrot has inherited a knee cap (patella) for which it has

no use and fingers which it could well do without. These remain to tell us the story of evolution. We have magnified slight modifications to show changes that have taken place, as in the horse's hoof, but that framework common to all animals tells of a common origin and shows the line of descent and relationship of our domestic animals.

## Heating the House with Straw

*James E. Moscrip describes a home-made contrivance which will enable a farmer to make a cut in his fuel bill*

**O**WING to the shortage of coal and scarcity of money the fuel question is becoming serious, and before spring no doubt many of us will be keeping our homes warm with straw, which, by the way, is not very hard, especially if flax straw is available. When I was a child in North Dakota a great many people burned straw every winter and prairie chips in the summer. It was not so difficult then as the houses were small and people were more willing to live within their means. At that time one could go to the hardware store and buy anything, from a straw drum to set on a cook stove to a complete straw base burner, with two holes to cook on and an oven on the pipe to do the baking.

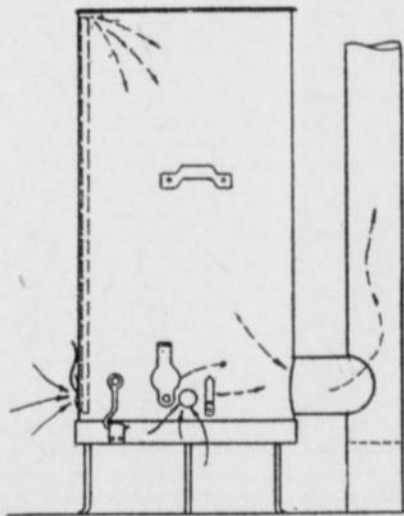
The main thing is to get a couple of good drums made. Oil drums are too heavy to handle unless there are two men. Besides, a straw drum was generally four feet high and about the same diameter as an oil drum. Most oil drums are three feet high. It is very necessary to have two drums, so one can be burning during the night and the other filled ready to light when getting up in the morning.

These drums must have a hole in the side, very near the bottom (about three inches), to connect with a stove pipe. Just a hole to stick the pipe into will do, but if a two-inch flange is rivetted to the drum it will make a tighter joint. The drum must be air-tight above the stove pipe or it will smoke up the room. The draught holes must have covers strong enough to stand the bumps of handling. The bottom should have a lid with a two or three-inch flange to keep the straw from falling out and keep the ashes in the drum until you are ready to empty it. The bottom should fit snug and be held on with a couple of hooks.

The above is a description of the drums that were in general use, but a few had an improvement that was claimed to make them less liable to puff smoke into the room, and burn a little steadier without attention. The improvement was an air vent from one of the draft holes to the top of the drum on the inside, to carry fresh air to the top to come down through the straw. It consisted of a strip of sheet iron four or five inches wide, bent in such a manner that when rivetted to the inside of the drum it would leave

an opening about one by three inches from top to bottom of drum and open at both sides. One draught opened into this vent. There were three draught holes about one and one-half inches in diameter.

Of course, if a person is willing to fill a container often enough he can keep a house warm with a wash boiler turned upside down over the two front lids of a cook stove. One time during a snow blockade I kept a house 14 feet by 20 feet warm with wheat straw for a couple of months. All I had was a 22-gallon kerosene drum with one end cut out. I turned it upside down over one of the front lids of my cook stove and let one edge project a couple of inches over the hearth to give it



A home-made straw burner for domestic heating

This model of a straw drum is designed to stand on the floor. If one is desired that can be placed on the top of the cook stove, no legs will be required. These drums must be built as nearly air-tight as possible, without the use of solder. Broste Bros., of Court, Sask., successfully put the upper ends in these drums with a lock joint, without the use of special tools, by putting a false end of wood in while flanging and clinching the joint. If nail holes are made they must be filled with rivets.

draught. I saw it red hot within six inches of the top. We did our cooking on an oil stove. I slid a sheet of iron under the drum to keep in ashes while turning it over to take it out to empty the ashes. I kept the straw in the cellar.

I have seen a number of other ways

Watch your gums—bleeding a sign of trouble



**Forhan's**  
**FOR THE GUMS**  
BRUSH YOUR TEETH WITH IT  
FORMULA NO. 1  
**Forhan's**  
SPECIALIST IN  
DISEASES OF THE MOUTH  
PREPARED FOR THE  
PRESCRIPTION OF THE  
DENTAL PROFESSION

As sappers mine the enemy's defenses, so gum-decay tunnels through the normal gum line and produces tooth decay in its most painful form.

This gum decay or Pyorrhea is most dangerous. The gums become devitalized, relaxed. They recede. They shrink and age the mouth. Gum tenderness is present. The teeth loosen. Also Pyorrhea pockets breed bacteria which drain into the system and cause many organic diseases of mid-life.

Four people out of five over forty suffer from this Pyorrhea; but Forhan's positively prevents Pyorrhea if used in time and used consistently.

Forhan's hardens the gums. It conserves the gums that hug the teeth and hold them firm. It touches the fundamentals of tooth health in fact. And all this while you are cleansing your teeth scientifically. Forhan's is cool, antiseptic and pleasant to the taste.

If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment. 35c and 60c tubes All Druggists

Formula of  
B. J. Forhan, D.D.S.  
Forhan's  
Limited  
Montreal



Minard's is an enemy to pain. It penetrates to the root of the trouble, soothes and disinfects.

Splendid for neuralgia, backache and stiffness of the muscles and joints.

**MINARD'S**  
"KING OF PAIN"  
**LINIMENT**

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## Stop Using a Truss



Reduced Fac-Simile Gold Medal

Reduced Fac-Simile Grand Prix

Reduced Fac-Simile Grand Prix

Reduced Fac-Simile Grand Prix

Reduced Fac-Simile Grand Prix

Reduced Fac-Simile Grand Prix

Reduced Fac-Simile Grand Prix

Reduced Fac-Simile Grand Prix

Reduced Fac-Simile Grand Prix

Reduced Fac-Simile Grand Prix

STUART'S PLAPAO-PADS are different from the truss, being mechanical-chemical applicators made self-adhesive purposely to hold the distended muscles securely in place. No straps, buckles or springs attached—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or press against the pubic bone. Thousands have successfully treated themselves at home without hindrance from work—most obstinate cases conquered. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—Inexpensive. Awarded Gold Medal and Grand Prix. Process of recovery is natural, so afterwards no further use for trusses. **FREE** prove it by sending Trial of Plapao absolutely **FREE**. Write name on Coupon and send TODAY. Plapao Co., 982 Stuart Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Return mail will bring Free Trial Plapao.





**Make your  
DAIRY  
UTENSILS**  
clean and sanitary  
with  
**Old Dutch**

**Removes grease  
dirt and scum.**

**A little goes a long way.**

MADE IN CANADA

## EVERY WESTERN CANADIAN FARMER SHOULD HAVE THESE TWO BOOKS—

### Crop Production in Western Canada

A Complete Treatise on  
Farm Crops  
By the Hon. JOHN  
BRACKEN

Crop Production in Western Canada is a complete manual on all common Western crops. It places in your hands in a concise way the result of years of study on what crops to grow for profit and how to grow them. Above all, it is essentially practical and wholly Western. This book should be in the hands of every farmer who wishes to secure the highest returns from the crops he raises.

**HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN  
SOLD AT \$3.00 EACH**

**SPECIAL BARGAINS—**You've always wanted these famous books on tillage. Here's your opportunity to secure them at a great saving. Each, postpaid, now only **\$2.00**

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

### Dry Farming in Western Canada

Best Information on this  
Subject

By the Hon. JOHN  
BRACKEN

A special study of Western Canada's most important problem. It fills a need both widespread and acute, as farming under scanty rainfall conditions is becoming a greater problem each year. It is not for semi-arid districts alone, but the teachings are profitable for every district, as there is a dry-farming problem on every farm. A great need has existed for an authoritative book. No one man was better qualified to write it than Mr. Bracken.

**You are urged to send your  
order at once**

WINNIPEG, MAN.



**HON. JOHN BRACKEN**  
Probably no man stands higher among practical farmers than John Bracken. He is recognized as our greatest crop authority. We was born and raised on a farm. He has been investigating and observing all his life, and has probably made greater discoveries than any other one man in Western Canada. He knows the right methods, and all the little details that count for bigger crops.

to heat a house with straw, some of them very successful, especially one near Compeer, Alta., where we chanced to stop through a blizzard. This man had a large family, and, like most of us, had to plan carefully to make both ends meet. He built a straw burner of stone and fired it from the outside. It projected into the house about six feet and was about four feet wide and four feet high. It had the top of an old stove built into the top, and also, mounted a little above the top at another point, was a wooden tank with a two-inch gas pipe projecting down into the fire box and capped on the lower end.

While his wife was preparing supper he was outside firing, and the tank of water was rapidly heating, making considerable noise as the water would run down the pipe and return to the tank like a miniature geyser. After supper was prepared he filled it with straw and came in and did not fire any more until his wife prepared breakfast.

We slept on the floor in the same room with the straw burner and on rising were surprised at the heat of the room as there was no other source of heat, but on examining the straw burner we found it so hot we could not bear our hands on it. Although the straw burner was very inconvenient his family did not suffer from cold, and in the spring, no doubt, he was \$75 or \$100 ahead.

Anyone rigging up a house to heat it with straw must not be disappointed if it takes a little more time and patience than is required to burn a

good grade of coal. However, if anyone does find a way to make straw heating equal to coal, kindly let us all know through The Guide how it is done, so we can all benefit by it.

Above all things be careful about fire. When emptying ashes from the drum spread them thinly on snow if possible, away from everything combustible. I have known fire to remain in straw ashes over 24 hours, and if the wind rises it may blow sparks into the banking around the house or elsewhere and start a fire.

Some people used to take off the front door of the cook stove and replace it with one made of iron plate with a flange in it to connect with the drums, by that means using the stove for cooking as well as making more heating surface. With this arrangement one edge of the drum sat on the stove hearth and the opposite edge on some kind of support in front of the stove. Now this support must not be made of wood and it must be solid, because if knocked out of place by children or other means and a red-hot drum of burning straw falls on the floor, the results may be very serious. It is dangerous to set a drum of ashes on the floor even if apparently dead.

If galvanized iron is used to make drums or other equipment that is liable to become very hot, it should be heated red hot with a straw fire in the yard before using, because the fumes thrown off by the galvanizing the first time heated are poisonous. After once heated red it is the same as black iron.

A very common way to use the straw drum where wood is the fuel for cooking is to set the drum on top of the stove, connecting with the first length of pipe, being a T pipe. When burning wood it will only be necessary to remove the drum and place a tin lid over the opening in the T pipe.

If it is desired to use the drums alone without a stove, a piece of iron three or four feet square should be nailed to the floor. The lid on the bottom of the drum should have three or four legs rivetted to it to raise the drum about eight inches from the floor. The pipe should be securely fastened to the iron nailed to the floor with a T pipe the right height to connect the drum. The pipe between the T and the floor must be filled with dirt or ashes for safety.

If a fair sized house is built warm it can be kept comfortable in ordinary winter weather with from four to six drums of good dry flax straw or about six or eight drums of dry wheat straw. There is always considerable heat goes up the pipe, especially when firing heavily, so it would save straw and work if a radiator or drum were used on the pipe. Our shop is 24 feet by 50 feet and we have kept one-half of it warm with wheat straw while working in it for 12 winters. We find it very satisfactory.

### Taming "Squaw Corn"

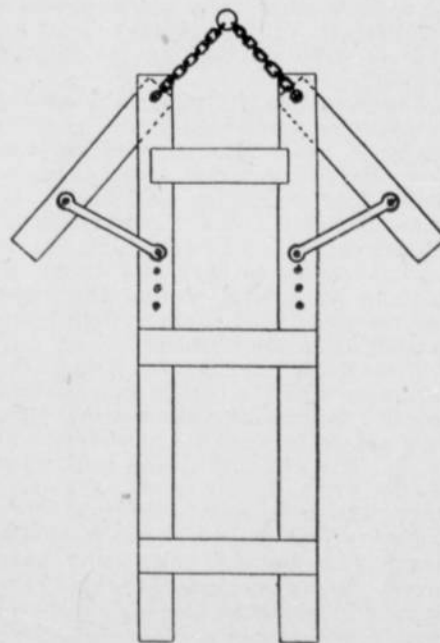
The introduction of early ripening varieties of corn opens a new chapter in our agriculture. We now have varieties of corn that will ripen wherever wheat will. The corn belt has moved northward to Fort Vermilion on the Peace River. Howes Alberta Flint corn will bring as much wealth to Western Canada as did Marquis wheat. Why have not these early varieties of corn come into more general use?

First, at present there is no machine on the market for harvesting them; second, planted in the ordinary manner they give a low yield of grain and fodder.

How can these objections to their use be overcome? We think that from our experience we can give the answer.

We grew Squaw corn and two varieties of home-bred corn exclusively, in our early efforts with corn, but discontinued their use because of the objections mentioned above. We have tried for a generation to adapt our corn crops to existing corn machinery, but we have gone at the problem the wrong way, we must adapt corn machinery to the early varieties of corn.

The Squaw types of corn bear the



The home-made corn cutter described in Mr. McLaren's article

The skids are 6 x 6, eight feet long, and set at 18-inch centres. The cutter bars are of plow-share steel and are three feet long.

ears so close to the ground that no harvesting machine, not even a mower, can get under the ears without running into the ground. A machine that will cut the corn stalks just above the surface of the ground, thus getting under the ears, is what is needed. That is, a machine modelled after the various types of bush cutters. The writer has tried out such a machine, a rough drawing of which is given; it is modelled after the "sled" corn cutter, but the cutting blades must be made of plow-

share steel. Any handy-man who has a blacksmith outfit can make this machine.

Having cut the corn the next step is to rake the rows cross-ways with a horse rake, then stack the corn in long, narrow stacks. Cutting should be delayed until the corn is thoroughly ripe; the raking should not be done for a week or ten days after the corn is cut, in order that the stalks may be as dry as possible. We have never had corn handled in this manner heat or mould in the stack.

If the grain is wanted the crop may be threshed with the ordinary grain separator, otherwise the crop can be fed to horses, cattle, hogs, sheep or poultry.

Dealing with the second objection, that of low yield, we find that the Lethbridge Experimental Station reports an average yield of 11 bushels of shelled corn per acre when Squaw corn was planted in three-foot check rows. The weight of an ear of these early varieties runs from four to six ounces. The weight of an ear of corn in the corn belt is from eight ounces to one pound.

We have found that thick planting can be practiced with Squaw corn without decreasing the size of the ear. It is well known that thick planting with ordinary varieties means fewer and smaller cobs.

We have repeatedly planted half a bushel of Squaw corn per acre, and harvested 22 bushels of shelled corn per acre. In drilling these early varieties we placed the rows three feet apart and the kernels six inches apart in the row. If the corn is planted in hills the rows could be placed three feet apart and the hills two feet apart in the rows. With the ordinary corn planter it would be necessary to purchase a special checking wire with the links two feet apart or use the automatic dropping device.

A corn cultivator or an ordinary scuffler may be used for cross cultivation when hills are spaced two feet apart, but it is necessary to use small horses. In the humid sections of the West, anywhere that drought is not a limiting factor in crop yields, this thick planting could be more advantageously practiced than in the semi-arid regions. In the humid, rich soil regions of the Park belt, yields of 50 and 60 bushels per acre would be obtained. We have had yields of 40 bushels of shelled corn per acre from test plots of Squaw corn.

The yields of Assiniboine yellow corn obtained at Fargo, North Dakota, are of interest. Assiniboine is the Pipe-stone Squaw corn, improved by Wells and Company; 1921, 36 bushels per acre; 1922, 52 bushels; 1923, 44 bushels. The yield of fodder by this method would be heavy.

What do these early varieties of corn mean to the settler in the North? The future will tell.

To the farmers of the southern prairies, growing these early varieties of corn offer great possibilities. To mention one—planted the first week in June they are ripe the first week in September. One objection to corn growing is that it interferes with planting small grains. If we could postpone corn planting until the first week in June, we could overcome this difficulty and use these early varieties of corn as a summerfallow substitute, without upsetting the practice followed on most of our prairie farms.

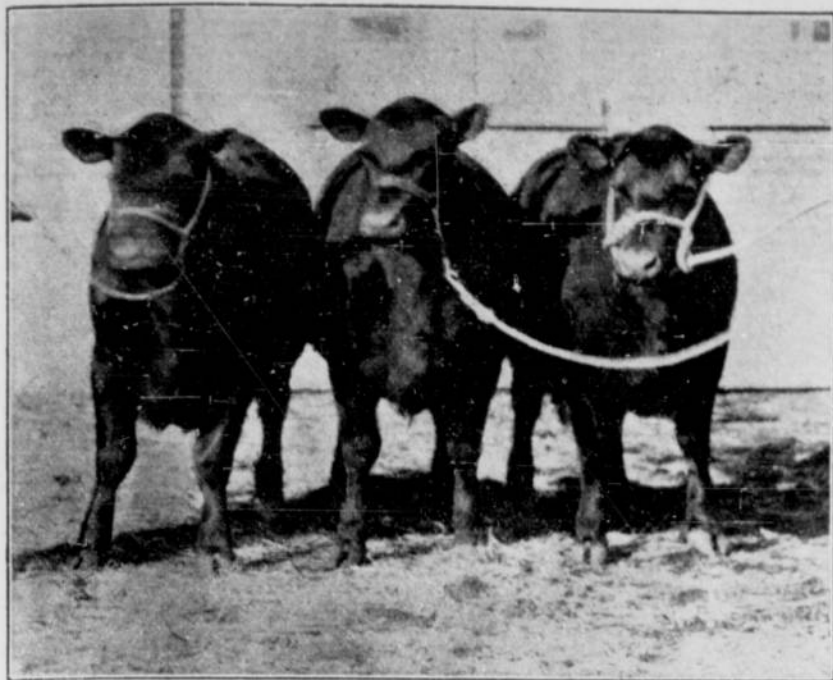
Corn is referred to as a "semi-tropical" plant, but the success of a few corn growers throughout the West, in a season like 1924, shows that corn will adapt itself to a wide range of temperature and conditions.—Gordon McLaren, Pipe-stone, Man.

### Is There Luck in Farming?

The Editor: In your issue of December 17, there is an interesting article by Dr. Seager Wheeler, but he makes a statement that I think it only right should be challenged.

The statement is as follows: "Luck is a factor that may be eliminated, as it plays no important part in crop production", and so on until he makes the extraordinary statement of all: "I have never had a crop failure or even a poor crop." Such a statement coming from him is most misleading and not at





This group of three steers, bred and raised at the Manitoba Agricultural College, won second prizes at the Brandon, Guelph and Toronto Winter Fairs, in 1924. Shown as individuals they won first, second and third at Toronto, and one of them was grand champion Aberdeen-Angus steer at the two Ontario shows.

all in accord with the experience of any farmer I have ever met, and certainly not with that of my own. I have farmed in Manitoba for well over 30 years, and while I make no pretense to be a super-farmer, I have a modicum of brains and common sense and know something of the principles that underly prairie farming. Dr. Wheeler is not the only farmer who has worked hard and with brains to prepare the land and put in his crop, but he certainly is the first I have come across who can say "I have never had even a poor crop."

Can Dr. Wheeler or anyone else side-step at all times such things as rust, Hessian fly, sawfly, frost, lack of rain, too much rain, dry scorching wind, heavy windstorms in spring and harvest, grasshoppers, inability to do certain work at the right time, and the consequences that flow therefrom, not to mention the weed menace.

I am not saying that we can do nothing to alleviate these things, we can and we do, but we cannot overcome them all, at all times. It is absurd to say that farming is not a gamble, it is, and it always will be. We can do what we can to minimize the drawbacks, but ever and anon an overshadowing power that is stronger than we are, takes toll of our best exertions.

It is statements like these from such men as Dr. Wheeler that leave the impression, so general with those not conversant with ordinary farm practice, that farmers are a poor lot and simply do not know their own business.

Personally, many of my most unsatisfactory results have followed most carefully done work, and many of my most satisfactory yields have followed methods of work that did not accord with my intentions or wishes, but were forced on me by circumstances.

Farming is not a cut-and-dried scheme whose practice never varies. What is good this year may be far otherwise another, and we can only follow certain general principles and work them out as best we may when the time comes round, always assured that there will be lean as well as fat years.—A Manitoba Farmer.

#### Seager Wheeler's Reply

The Editor.—I am in receipt of yours of January 3, in connection with "Manitoba Farmer's" letter. In reply I would say that I do not intend to carry on any controversy over any statements of mine made in an article recently published in The Guide, as they are simple facts, whether they are challenged or not.

When I made the statement that I have never had a crop failure or even a poor crop—in the general sense of the word it is a fact that in the 28 years that I have resided on this farm the only year that I did not harvest a crop was in 1916, when one of the finest stand of all crops was totally destroyed and not a head of grain standing. This is the only exception and cannot be considered a crop failure as the crop was produced and nearing harvest when it was destroyed, and this is one factor that "Manitoba Farmer" omitted in his

list of destructive factors the farmer has to contend with each season. I will briefly refer to those mentioned in "Manitoba Farmer's" letter:

Rust has never injured my crop to any appreciable degree, as in the majority of cases. My crop was near or at maturity when rust began to develop, and in some years was safely in the stook before it appeared, owing to the introduction of early maturing varieties within the past 18 years or so.

I do not know the Hessian fly, as it has not appeared on my farm. Sawfly has never attacked my crop.

Owing to the introduction of early maturing varieties, frost damage is almost eliminated, as the last frost that touched my crop was in 1918, and then, only after the crop had been in the stook some ten days, when a slight shrivel of the bran was noticeable. Since that time my crop has been safely harvested without any touch of frost. I may also add that a few years ago—the year I am unable at this time to recall, but will be remembered by many, when a July frost injured the standing crops throughout many parts of the country at a time when the crop was at or near the fertilization stage. Many fields were totally destroyed, and others more or less in parts of the field that did not produce any grain, while practically every field in my district showed injury more or less, my own crop was untouched and no injury occurred and a full crop was produced.

I have had my share in the lack of rainfall as well as in the past season, when a good satisfactory crop was produced. I cannot say that I get too much rain, and never during the growing season, but often at the end of the season after the crop is in the stook. One exception I may mention and that was in 1912, when in July, following a dry period, we had excessive rain, but a good crop was produced.

I receive my share of hot scorching winds with others. I also receive my share of heavy windstorms, but nevertheless produced satisfactory crops. My soil does not blow and I have never had any loss in blowing out of my crop.

Grasshoppers have never appeared to do any damage. I have my own weed problems as well as others, but weeds have never got complete control.

Respecting one of the statements made by "Manitoba Farmer," viz., the statements as made by myself in the article referred to, "that such statements leave a general impression that farmers are a poor lot and simply do not know their own business," I wish to state in fairness to myself that at no time have I written any article, or in the article in question, anything that would leave this impression or to disparage or belittle the efforts of my fellow grain growers.

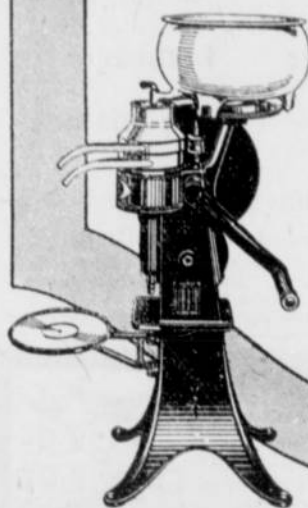
No such thought entered my mind, rather otherwise, as I have ever and in any way possible given freely of my time, and at personal expense, any advice asked for in practical demonstrations and through correspondence, but at no time have I forced my opinions

## Trade Allowance on old Cream Separators for NEW De Lavals

De Laval Agents are now making liberal allowances for used centrifugal cream separators of any age or make, as partial payment on new De Laval Separators of the latest improved type.

This offers to cream separator users an unusual opportunity to replace obsolete, badly-worn, undersized and otherwise unsatisfactory cream separators that are wasting cream and time and causing trouble and annoyance, with the latest improved and best De Laval Separators that have ever been made. The Improved De Laval Separator is meeting with remarkable success. It skims cleaner and runs easier, and will save its cost over any other method of separating cream from milk.

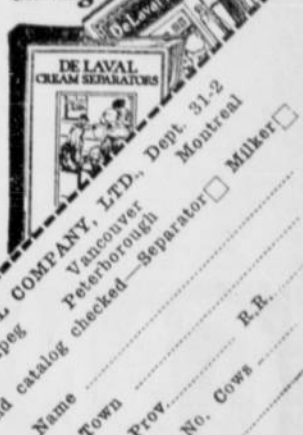
**The De Laval Milker.** If you are milking 10 or more cows by hand, you need a De Laval Milker. Sold on such easy terms it pays for itself. Over 25,000 in use, giving wonderful satisfaction.



New De Laval Separators sold on easy terms or installments. Write to the nearest De Laval Office or

See Your  
De Laval  
Agent

Send for  
FREE  
Catalogs



THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, LTD., Dept. 31-2  
Winnipeg  
Send catalog checked—Separators ☐ Milker ☐  
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Town \_\_\_\_\_ Prov. \_\_\_\_\_ No. Cows \_\_\_\_\_ R.R. \_\_\_\_\_  
Vancouver Peterborough Montreal



## Can't Freeze Poultry Fountain and Heater

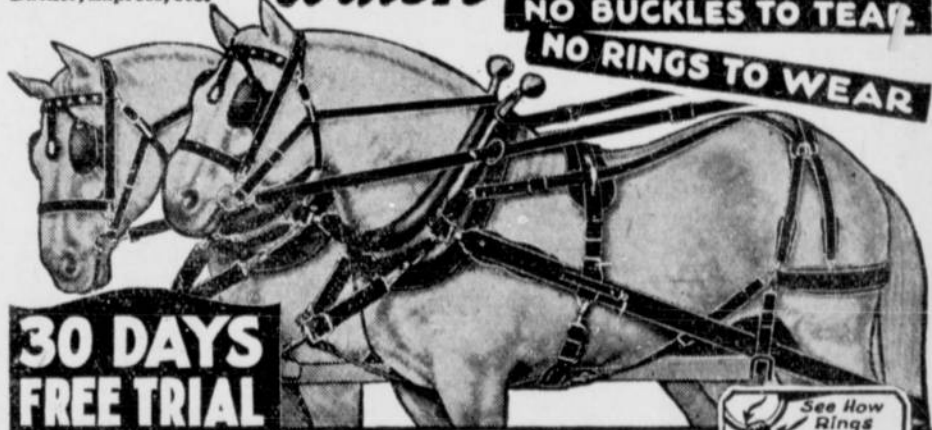
Clean water—not too cold—will increase egg production enough to buy this outfit many times over. No trouble except to fill occasionally. Guaranteed not to freeze. Automatic, simple, efficient. Can be used the year round. 2 gal., \$2.85; 3 gal., \$3.15; 4 gal., \$3.50; cash with order or C.O.D. Add 10 cents to personal cheques. Money-back guarantee.

**UNIVERSAL METAL PRODUCTS COMPANY**  
50 ASSUMPTION STREET, WALKERVILLE, ONT.

Made in All Styles,  
Breechingless, Side  
Backer, Express, etc.

## Walsh No-Buckle Harness

**NO BUCKLES TO TEAR**  
**NO RINGS TO WEAR**



**30 DAYS  
FREE TRIAL**

**Post Yourself** on this new way of making harness, which is three times stronger than buckle harness. Before you buy harness, let me send you a set of Walsh No-Buckle Harness on 30 days' Free Trial, to show you why this harness is three times stronger without buckles, better looking and handier in every way. If not convinced, send it back at my expense. The Walsh is a proven success on thousands of farms for over 8 years.

### Three Times Stronger Than Buckle Harness

Buckles weaken and tear straps. Walsh 1 1/4-inch breeching strap holds over 1100 lbs. The same strap with buckles will break at the buckle at about 350 lbs. pull. Ordinary harness has 68 buckles. Walsh Harness has no buckles. Easy to see why Walsh is three times stronger than ordinary harness. Packer's Northern Steer Hide Leather—best that can be tanned.

### My Second Year in Canada

has shown that Walsh Harness is as popular in Canada as in the United States. Hundreds of satisfied users have written me telling of the remarkable service Walsh Harness is giving on their teams.

**COSTS LESS — LASTS TWICE AS LONG**  
The Walsh Harness costs less because it saves many a dollar in repairs. Users show average repair cost of only 9 cents per year. No patching, no mending, because no rings to wear straps in two, no buckles to weaken and tear straps. Greatest advance in harness making. Easily adjusted to fit any horse. Write today for new reduced prices.

**Send No Money—30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL**  
Write today for free book, prices and thirty days' trial offer, also how to make money showing Walsh Harness to your neighbors.  
James M. Walsh, Pres., WALSH HARNESS CO.  
Dept. 33, 42 Wellington St. E., Toronto, Ontario



Endorsed by Agricultural Colleges, Government Experiment Stations, leading horsemen and thousands of users



**Your Copy Is Ready—Write Today**

FREE BOOK with 100 illustrations



# Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

Insist on BAYER TABLETS OF ASPIRIN

Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians 24 years for



Colds	Headache
Pain	Neuralgia
Toothache	Lumbago
Neuritis	Rheumatism

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoacetic-acidester of Salicylicacid (Acetyl Salicylic Acid, "A. S. A."). While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

## CANCER

Write today  
for our fully illus-  
trated booklet on Cancer  
and its treatment. It is Free.

DR. WILLIAM'S SANATORIUM,  
525 University Ave. S. E. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



or advice on any person. Many hundreds of letters have I received from fellow grain growers requesting advice on some of the farm operations or relating thereto, and I have never once turned away a single request, and anything in the shape of advice as far as I was in a position to give it, was given freely and in a helpful spirit.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have, lying on my desk at the same time your letter arrived in the mail, six letters very complimentary, respecting this article of mine in question that "Manitoba Farmer" takes exception to, beside several other similar letters complimentary since my article was published and requesting additional advice.

In conclusion allow me to say that I still maintain that luck is a factor that may be eliminated in the general sense of the word by those who follow reasonably sound principles in methods of soil tillage and use of good seed.

I am quite aware that there are instances wherein many depend too much on luck in crop production, as the evidence may be seen on every hand, not necessarily through negligence or carelessness, but by improper methods followed in soil tillage and use of indifferent seed.—Seager Wheeler.

## Fallows that Pay Dividends

Continued from Page 7

As soon as the furrows were dry enough for horses to walk in, I put the harrows on to level down the ridges and preserve the moisture until I was ready for the second listing, and also to make a good shallow seed bed for the weeds seeds.

I found the sections of steel lever harrows not quite wide enough to cover two ridges nicely, but by placing three pieces of 2 x 4's six feet long crosswise on edge in front of the harrow teeth, fastening them securely, and weighting the sections down with a bag of dirt, I managed to make a tool which would roll down enough soil into the furrows and firm down the ridges so as to make

a good seed bed. Six head of horses were able to handle four sections and cover eight rows at once, but the two-rowed lister cultivators which I have secured since, will do this work more satisfactorily with less horse-power.

### Advices Driving Tandem

This being my first experience in listing I made a very serious mistake in not keeping the furrows all just an equal distance apart. The manufacturers supply eveners for six horses abreast and although it made a rather heavy load for them I continued the work that way. Every farmer knows, that six or eight horses can not be driven as near the mark as they can be when driven tandem. The result was that in many places the furrows would be six to eight inches wider than the intended width of 40 inches; that meant a strip of weeds left to produce seed.

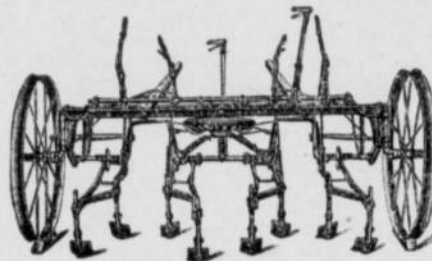
In the spring we put on eight horses on each lister and worked them tandem. We found with careful driving we could do a much more uniform job than with

the six abreast, and could cover enough more land every day to more than make up for the extra span of horses.

We got a good even job on the single listing and were able to keep the land fairly clear of weeds, but it did not make nearly as good a crop of wheat this year as well-worked summerfallow land. I will double list all my land in the future and set my cultivators so they will get all the weeds even if they do cover up some of the crop, for destroying the weeds is the primary object.

In the spring of 1923 about 400 farmers in Alberta and Saskatchewan joined with me in ordering seed corn, peas and machinery. While most of them economized rigidly in the purchase of the machinery and only bought one type of cultivator, yet the big majority of them have been well pleased with the experiment with corn, and all who have tried the listers seem well pleased with them. Many of them have been using the listers for doing their bare summerfallow work as well as for plowing and seeding their corn land.

A good many did not plant as many peas with the corn in 1924 as they did in 1923, because they are more easily covered up with soil in the cultivation than the corn is, and when the crop is



A wheel-guide cultivator

harvested for winter feed they are quite a nuisance in harvesting. I increased the amount of seed peas per acre to double what I had formerly used, as I had grown my own seed, and I found that I could grow just as much corn per acre with the peas as without them. The more peas I had in the rows the more feed I had, and the better the quality of the feed was. Cattle prefer the pea vines to the corn. They will remain green long after the corn fodder has all dried up with the fall frosts, and the peas will always produce a quantity of ripe grain, whether the corn produces any ears or not. For fall pasture the more peas there are in the field the more feed and the better quality.

### Let Cattle do Harvesting

I find that utilizing the crop as a fall pasture is by far the most economical way to use the feed, as the cattle will not waste as much on the land as the binders will leave; moreover, when the feed is full of sap and the weather is warm, stock will take on flesh much faster than with dry feed in cold weather.

The reports I have received from those who co-operated with me are very conflicting, but the majority claim the crop on their corn land was as good or better than the bare summerfallow lands, while others claim the summerfallow was much better.

Reports from Lethbridge, and Warner, in Alberta, and from Tompkins, Sask., show their yields much heavier on their summerfallow land, while reports from equally good farmers at Carmangay and Sibbald, give just as

big difference in favor of the corn land.

I have tried to learn from correspondence with these parties what was the cause of the big difference in the results, but up to date I have not been able to solve the problem as all seem to have done their work in about the same manner.

Practically all who have reported in reply to my circular have agreed with my ideas of pasturing off the bulk of the crop and in the use of the lister.

A good many have bought listers for their summerfallow work, who have not been trying to grow corn and find it saves a lot of expense, keeps the land just as free from weeds as the plowing methods, eliminates soil drifting, and will store fully as much moisture.

Every farmer who uses the lister for corn growing should have both the lister cultivator and the wheel guide cultivator. The lister cultivator is needed while the furrows are deep, as they are made so they will work along the sides of the furrows where the weeds make the first start. It can be adjusted so as to roll down just as much soil as is required to cover up the weeds which may be starting in the rows without covering the plants.

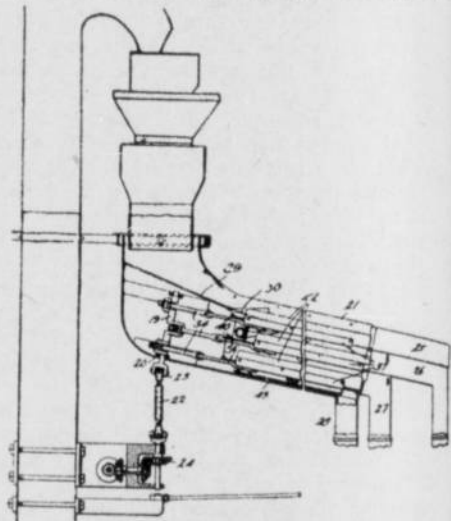
As the pan shaped wheels which carry these cultivators are set to follow the sides of the furrows and hold the discs and shovels just in the right places, they can not be guided after the furrows are filled up. The wheel guide cultivators should then be used.

Twice over the field with each cultivator will leave the field entirely free of weeds if they are carefully operated.

As a two-rowed lister set at 40 inches between the rows will cover 80 inches every time across the field it meant covering three times as much land as a two-furrow 14 inch gang. Double listing means, therefore, only two-thirds the expense of plowing at the same depth. As the planting and packing are all done at the same operation it makes a big saving in labor.

### New Grain Cleaner

The Guide is indebted to F. Fowler, of Moose Jaw, for the illustrations and description of the grain-cleaning at-



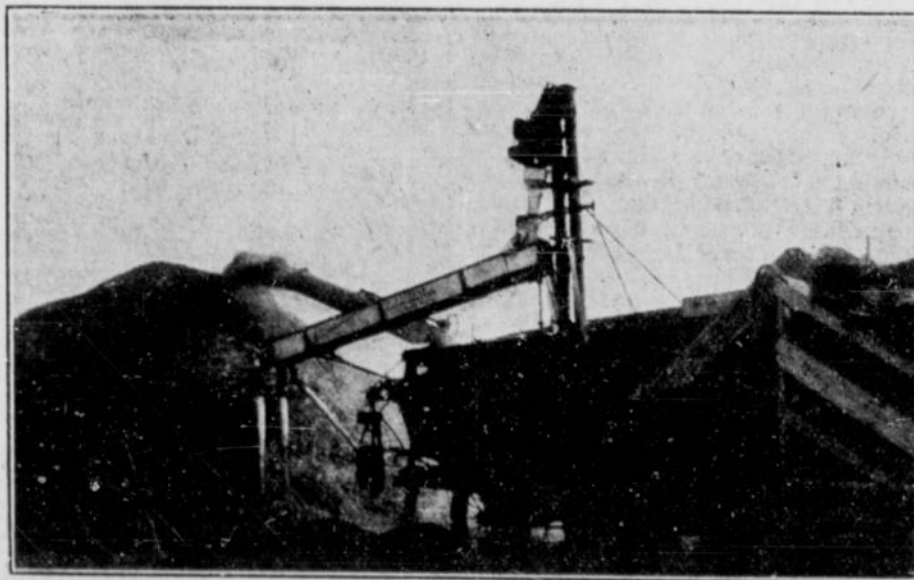
A cross-section view of the Victory Grain Cleaner, showing the three sieves driven by the crank which derives its power from the cylinder shaft.

tachment for separators invented by him and put into practical operation last year. What follows are the inventor's own statements:

The cleaner can be attached to any threshing machine in place of the grain spout, taking the grain as it leaves the elevator, cleaning it as it passes to wagon box. It makes four separations. First the chaff and broken straw are separated from the grain and carried to the side. Through the second sieve which carries grain to wagon box, all broken grain, small immature berries pass, and are gathered, as they drop through, into a strong cotton tube, which empties into a bag on the ground. Through the last sieve, only small noxious weed seeds pass, and they are gathered into another strong cotton tube into another bag on the ground. The cleaning is perfectly done; separating into chaff, wheat, screenings and small weed seeds.

The power that drives the cleaner comes direct from the cylinder shaft; very little power is required.

A three-way crank agitates the sieves. Each sieve has a separate motion which ensures perfect cleaning and works over a stationary scrubber.



A grain separator equipped with a Victory cleaner at work in a field near Moose Jaw



## Best of them All

There are many safe and profitable investments, but none can "hold a candle" to Life Insurance for protection and service.

**Great-West Life**

## LUMBER

Direct from Mill to you

SEND FOR OUR NEW DELIVERED PRICE LIST quoting Special Prices on Mill Graded Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Millwork, etc. Grade of every piece guaranteed. No middlemen's profits. You save big money by buying direct.

**ORDER NOW—PRICES ARE DOWN**

Get your lumber while hauling is easy—before the spring rush starts.

We give prompt shipment—Special attention to Club Orders—Send your plans or Bill of Material for Delivered Estimate.

**PLAN FOLDER—FREE ON REQUEST** showing houses and barns designed especially for the northwest.

**Farmers' Mutual Lumber Co. Ltd.**  
Eleven Years in Business  
TOWER BLDG., VANCOUVER, B.C.  
Capital: \$100,000. Bankers: Royal Bank.

## Guard Against "Flu" With Musterole

Influenza, Grippe and Pneumonia usually start with a cold. The moment you get those warning aches, get busy with good old Musterole.

Musterole is a counterirritant that relieves congestion (which is what a cold really is) and stimulates circulation.

It has all the good qualities of the old-fashioned mustard plaster without the blister.

Just rub it on with your finger-tips. First you will feel a warm tingle as the healing ointment penetrates the pores, then a soothing, cooling sensation and quick relief.

Have Musterole handy for emergency use. It may prevent serious illness. 40c and 75c, at all druggists.

The Musterole Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal.



Better than a Mustard Plaster



## High Blood Pressure

(Hypertension).

Obesity and allied diseases treated under expert medical supervision.

Special treatment for Nervousness, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Insomnia.

Electrical and Mineral Baths unequalled in Canada.

Massage—Masseur and Masseuse.

REASONABLE RATES

Comfortable and Cheerful Environment

Write for fuller information

**The Mineral Springs Sanatorium**

ELMWOOD, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

# Dollars and Cents in Poultry

This is the first article in a complete series on profitable poultry raising

By Prof. M. C. Herner

**P**ROBABLY the title should be reversed and made to read Sense and Dollars in Poultry Keeping. It is our unbounded faith in poultry keeping as a part of the farm work which leads us to make the statement in this way. Almost everything in profitable poultry keeping depends on the amount of common sense put into it. This will hold good in feeding, in rearing, in fattening or in any other part of poultry work. Long ago we learned that "you can't take something from nothing," and we believe this holds good today. Sometimes in looking over the actual conditions under which poultry are kept on some farms we really believe that an attempt is made to get something out of nothing, or to take something out without putting anything in.

Common sense plus ordinary cents will bring dollars every time. Feed costs money and time is worth money but add these to common sense and there is sure to be a profit. The profit may be small, but it is absolutely sure. The risk is small as compared with that of any other part of farm operations. In other words, the great majority of farmers have but a relatively small amount of money tied up in poultry and poultry equipment. For the amount of money invested, however, we venture to say that the returns are greater than for anything else. This in spite of low prices for eggs and market poultry in the off years.

Then, too, the question of quick returns comes in here. In rearing chickens the money for those sold as market poultry is all in, or should be in, in six months after they are hatched. In the case of broilers in three to three and a half months' time they are off your hands and you have the cash returns for them. In the case of pullets cash returns will start to come in in the form of eggs, when they are five to six months of age, so no matter which way we figure, the returns are bound to come in quickly.

### The Cause of Bad Luck

It should be pointed out again that these returns do not come hit and miss fashion. They depend entirely on the methods followed and not on luck. Bad luck is simply bad management and bad management is simply a lack of common sense.

In working with poultry we must take into consideration that we are working with a high-gear machine and errors in feeding, in rearing, in care and management, and so on do more harm in a shorter time and the injury is harder to repair than in any other class of stock. Compare the temperature of 107 degrees of the hen to that of the cow or any other class of livestock.

Compare again the growing period and maturity period of the chicken with that of any other class of stock. At from five to six months of age the chicken is practically full grown or mature and reproduction or laying has commenced. With the hog, sheep, and calf, it takes almost double this time, then when it comes the life period the average life of a hen is not much over two years, while that of any of the others may be an average of, at the very least, three times as long. Everything, therefore, points to the need for more attention to detail and greater care in poultry work if we are to have the results that mean profit.

### Rapid Turnover

Along with these points is the fact that poultry eat more concentrated food than other classes of stock, grow faster and digest food more rapidly than other stock. A newly-hatched chick weighs about one and a half ounces, and at nine weeks of age it should weigh about 27 ounces, which is increasing its own weight 18 times in nine weeks. Not one single other animal on the farm, except a duckling or a gosling, increases its weight that fast. Poultry up to a certain age will make greater gains with less feed than any other class of stock, and when sold either live or

dressed will bring more money per pound than anything else.

These are facts to bear in mind in our farm poultry work. The growing chicken, the laying hen, and the market duck, goose, or turkey will make the turnover providing we give them a chance to do it. Conditions on every farm, if they are not ideal for rearing poultry, can easily be made almost ideal at very little expense and what expense there is will be paid for again within a few months.

The two lines of production that will bring the most money are winter eggs, and market poultry. On most farms, however, winter eggs are a minus quantity. So far but few seem to have "caught on" to the way of getting winter eggs, but those who have been able to get the eggs have been making good money at it. This is a line of poultry work that offers greater possibilities than any other as far as profit is concerned. The eggs must, however, be produced during October, November, December and January, before the southern eggs and the eggs from the Pacific coast begin to come on the market and lower the price.

### Natural Poultry Country

In the production of market poultry of any kind the prairie farmer can more than hold his own. He has an abundance of feed, and cheap feed too, because he gets it at first cost, which is a big factor in economic poultry production. There is an abundance of free range on every farm, and almost ideal weather for rearing.

As we see the poultry industry develop from year to year we are more and more convinced that the western farmer should make the raising of market poultry his chief sideline. The time has come when the western farmer need not fear over-production any more. His product has found a market in the eastern markets in competition with the best, so even though the home market may be flooded and prices down, the demand will come outside of our own local markets entirely.

The western farmer should capitalize what he has in his favor, in ideal summer rearing weather and an abundance of cheap food and free range. The long hours of sunshine and daylight we enjoy in June, July and August, are a great asset in rearing poultry. What we may lose in lateness of season, lack of green feed early in the season, poor hatching some seasons and other drawbacks are generally more than offset by the favorable conditions which follow during the summer and the early fall months.

It is known to be a fact that chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys make faster growth on the prairies than in the eastern provinces, and we attribute this very largely to the long summer days. There are of course such things as coyotes and other enemies that may interfere with the rearing of poultry, but in a general way we are satisfied that there should come from each farm each season not less than three or four dozen well fattened chickens, and 20 or 30 well finished turkeys and probably ducks and geese from some of the same farms as well. The western chicken and the western turkey have both made a name for themselves, and there is no reason whatever why there should not be hundreds of car loads of them going East and South every year.

The setback this year we believe in turkey rearing is only temporary. The industry is new to the great majority of farmers, and it is to be expected that obstacles will come up and difficulties arise, but we feel that with the experience gained from season to season, and the help and information that is available on the question that none of the probable difficulties are too big to solve completely. We trust we are not unduly stressing the importance of poultry keeping on the farm, for we feel that on many farms the returns could be doubled, and in many cases doubled again with the same labor and the same equipment and the same sized

**140 Egg Incubator \$17.60**  
30 Days Trial

Freight and duty paid to any R. R. station in Canada. Double walls with airspace between. Hot water heat. Copper tanks. Double glass doors. Shipped set up, complete with all fixtures. Send for FREE catalog. Orders shipped from our Canadian warehouses.

140 Egg Incubator & Brooder, \$23.75  
250 Egg Incubator Alone, 28.50  
250 Egg Incubator & Brooder, 39.75

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO. Box 220 Racine, Wis., U.S.A.

**Brings Any Size American Separator**

**\$3 down**

On New, Low, Easy-Pay Plan. Full year to pay. **30 DAYS TRIAL**

Try any American Separator, in your own way, at our risk. If it is not the closest skimmer, easiest to turn and clean, and best Separator for the least money, return at our expense and every cent received promptly refunded.

**Write now for free catalog**

Shipment made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont. and St. John's, N.B.

**AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.**  
Box 118-D Bainbridge, N. Y.

Forty years of manufacturing experience have enabled us to devise and build the

**VESSOT FEED GRINDER**

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.

Write today for illustrated booklet, complete information and prices.

**S. VESSOT & CO.**  
Manufacturers  
JOUETTE, Que.  
Sold by  
International Harvester  
Co. of Canada, Limited  
HAMILTON, Canada

**VESSOT GRINDERS**

flock handled to better advantage. We are trying to point out the advantages the prairie farmer possesses and how he can turn these to best account.

### Quality Always Brings Premium

We have refrained till now from mentioning prices, but doubtless this point has entered the readers' mind long before this. We all know that prices are governed very largely by supply and demand and naturally the high production period of eggs in May, June and July brings with it lower prices. Just how long eggs can go before there ceases to be a profit in them we are not in a position to say, but we know this, that lack of quality has just as much to do with lowering prices as over production. The egg market has never yet been flooded with eggs of high quality. It might be well therefore to "jack up" a little on quality even though the price is low. Heavy production generally means lower prices in market poultry the same as in eggs, but in this product all of the prairie farmers have found a way to handle it successfully against a low local market by finding the outside market. The same has been done in egg pool work this season at different points on the prairies and has worked out very successfully.

We believe that if our farmers fully realize the necessity and importance of putting up the best possible product that the price may become more or less a secondary matter to a certain extent at least. When we come to the place in our farm poultry production where quality goes in first and price in afterwards, then we are in a position to make good solid progress. Co-operative marketing of poultry products has demonstrated this principle to every one who has participated in this work.



# JOHN CHRISTIE'S PRICES FALL STOCK-TAKING

This is your Last Opportunity to Save Money on some of these Lines which cannot be repeated, as we have the last remaining stocks on the World's markets

## British Government RIDING BRIDLES

Genuine British Government Riding Bridles, with bit and reins. Only the very finest leather. Part worn, but wonderful value. Stock-taking Sale, only **NOW \$1.45**

## Genuine British Army PACK SACK

Made of heavy web, 13 inches wide, 15 inches deep. Heavy flap with two buckles. Ideal for school or hunting bags. Part worn, but in splendid condition. Stock-taking sale, **now only 65c**

## Everything Reduced--Nothing

## British Army BARRACK BAGS

Made of heavy Cotton Drill. Absolutely new. Ideal for laundry, camping or dunnage bags. Stock-taking Sale, each only **85c**

## ALL-WOOL KHAKI FLANNEL SHIRTS

British Officers' All-Wool Khaki Flannel Shirt, collar attached, two breast pockets. Collar sizes, 14 to 18. The hard-wearing shirt John Christie has been selling for three years. Stock-taking Sale price, only **\$3.25**

## Khaki Serge Riding BREECHES

Buy Now and Save Money



Sizes 32 to 37 Only

If you do not need these Riding Breeches now, you will need them in the spring, and at this special price it will pay you to order now. Sizes 32 to 37 only. Five pockets. Exceedingly well tailored. Stock-taking price per pair **ONLY \$3.75**

## TOWELS AT ZERO PRICES

Genuine British Army Towels, 42 inches by 20 inches. **\$1.25 Value for 95c**  
British Admiralty Towels, 50 inches by 25 inches. Lovely quality. **\$2.10 Value \$1.80 for Per Pair**

## A New Low Mark in ENGLISH LAMB'S WOOL

## Combination UNDERWEAR

**\$8.75 Value for Only**

Here's a wonderful Stock-taking value. Genuine English Lamb's-Wool Combination Underwear of beautiful texture. Absolutely guaranteed. Selling regularly at \$8.75. One of the leading values in our Stock-taking Sale. All sizes. Extraordinary value, only **\$3.95**

## This New Shipment of Selected BRITISH ARMY BLANKETS MUST BE CLEARED



A new shipment of these genuine British Army Blankets just arrived. They are very superior quality, all having been specially graded and selected, and we are passing the unusual value on to our customers at our Stock-taking Sale. Easily worth \$2.50. **\$1.80** Each blanket, only

## Auto or Driving Robes LESS THAN COST

These auto robes are a wonderful bargain at this price. Our regular **\$3.95** value. Size 60 ins. by 80 ins., the largest size manufactured. Weight 4 lbs. Beautiful designs in fast woven colors. Finest quality wool. Stock-taking Sale, each, only **\$3.45**

## We've Slashed The Selling Price of These New Waterproof SLEEPING BAGS



Just imagine it—only \$6.85 for an absolutely new Sleeping Bag—a price that is even below the cost of manufacture, and you will realize what an astounding bargain we are offering. These sleeping bags are very compact, as they fold into a very small compass. Lined with natural sheepskin, they are exceedingly warm, and defy successfully the coldest temperatures. We will clear out our entire stock at this price, so don't delay your order. Stock-taking Sale, each only **\$6.85**

## ARMY BRACES Now 20c Pair

British Army Braces, selling as an extra-special at our Stock-taking Sale **20c** at per pair, only

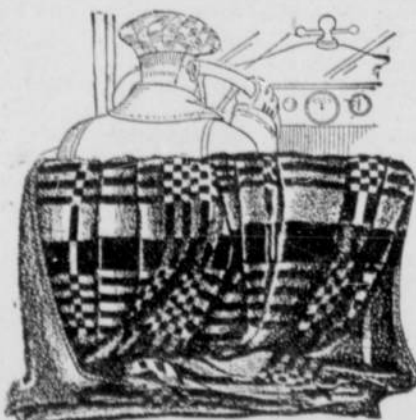
## Extra Special Bargains in Khaki Serge Trousers

**\$5.50 Value Reduced to**

Super - Quality Khaki Serge Pants, made in England of very superior serge, and we would like to emphasize their extraordinary wearing qualities. One of our greatest bargains. Sizes up to 40. Per pair **\$4.75**

**\$3.50 Value Reduced to**

Khaki Serge Pants that are unmistakable value. Guaranteed by us. Sizes 32 to 33 only. A real Christie value. Order early. Per pair, only **\$2.95**



## High-Grade White and Grey Blanket Prices are Cut



Note the Weight and Size of these Blankets

8 lb., 70 in. x 90 in.

All-Wool White Blankets, of the famous "Uniform" Brand. Made of finest long strand wool. You will make no mistake in ordering these. No finer blankets anywhere. Stock-taking Sale price, per pair, only **\$7.95**

9 lb., 70 ins. x 90 ins. Special Grey Blankets, very high-grade, made of lovely, long-stapled wool, of a beautiful soft texture. We are very proud of these blankets. Our special Stock-taking Sale price, per pair, only **\$8.95**

## ROYAL ARTILLERY HARNESS SETS NOW ONLY \$7.25



This is one of our special Stock-taking values. Set sells regularly at \$8.95, but we have reduced it to \$7.25, and we pay all charges. Consists of Four Super-steel Cable Traces, heavily encased in leather, with attachments to fit on Concord hames, complete with Two Back Bands and Two Belly Bands; also heel chains. Used by British Army for hauling heavy guns, and specially converted for Canadian use. Just the set for your spring plowing. Stock-taking price, per set, only **\$7.25**

## ALL-WOOL ALMOST



Regular \$2.95

**NOW Per Suit \$1.95**

This Superfine, Purest-Wool be good value at \$4.50 per price of \$1.95 will, therefore, save our customers. lay in a stock for future or three suits or more, occur again. When our unable to get any more. Specially reduced for suit

## English All-Wool TWEED TROUSERS

These Tweed Trousers were made for us of English All-Wool. Five pockets, belt loops, double-strength thread. In grey herringbone stripes. A lar, good-weight pant for service. All sizes. Stock-taking price, per pair



# WITH A CRASH FOR HIS ANNUAL KING SALE

Thousands of Dollars given away by Slashing our Prices to Less than Cost. We must clear our present stocks in order to make room for our new Spring Shipments.

Served--Mail Orders Early

DERWEAR  
EN AWAY



## PURE WOOL BALACLAVA HELMETS

Pull down completely over face and neck, with visor opening. Ideal for cold weather. Keep one or two on hand for emergency use. Made of finest wool. Stock-taking price, each **45c** only.

## BEDDING REQUIREMENTS

at New Low Prices

Flannelette White Flannel-  
Blankets ette Blankets of  
70 x 90 ins. extra quality.  
Weight, 3½ lbs.  
Regular \$3.75 per pair.

Now **\$3.25**

Bedspreads Honeycomb  
70 x 90 ins. Bedspreads,  
pink or white,  
best English  
manufacture.  
Regular \$3.35

Now **\$2.25**

Unbleached Heavy un-  
Twill Sheets bleached Cot-  
70 x 90 ins. ton Twill  
\$3.75 value. Sheets, weight  
Per pair..... 3½ lbs.

Now **\$3.25**

Pillow Cases British - made  
30 x 20 ins. Pillow Cases,  
of very fine  
quality. Regu-  
lar \$1.20 value.

Now **90c** per pair

## Mackinaws

Share in Reductions

All-wool Mac-  
kinaw Coats,  
selling in the  
regular way  
for \$7.95.  
Lovely dark  
shades, pipe  
seams, Nor-  
folk style,  
wide storm  
collar, three  
pockets. State  
chest mea-  
surement.  
Stock-taking  
Sale, only

**\$6.75**



**\$6.75**

Carriage  
Paid on  
All Goods  
Listed  
Here

25c Dandy Brushes

Now 2 for 35c



You know the quality of these well-known brushes. Special for Stock-taking at 2 for **35c**

\$1.00 Clasp Knife

Horn handle,  
large and  
small blades,  
can opener.  
Highest quality  
Sheffield steel.  
Stock-taking  
price only

Now

**40c**



Remarkable Values in  
All-Wool SOCKS

Genuine Regulation Brit-  
ish Army Grey Socks,  
wonderful value at  
per pair..... **55c**  
Grey Socks, slightly  
lighter in weight than  
above, but very hard-  
wearing. Per pair..... **45c**  
Heavy Scotch-Knit  
Socks, assorted shades,  
Beautiful quality. Per  
pair..... **75c**

## Prices Are Cut to the Bone on These NEW BRITISH GOVERNMENT HORSE BLANKETS



Only a limited  
stock — GET  
BUSY before it  
is too late.

These are  
the Last  
Stocks on  
the Market.

Now  
Selling  
at One-  
third of  
their  
Real  
Value

Specially  
Reduced **\$3.25**  
To Only **3** Each

If you will permit us to give you some advice, we would suggest that you take advantage of the opportunity to buy these wonderful BRITISH Government high-grade NEW HORSE BLANKETS at such small cost. They are less than half the price of horse blankets of similar quality to be obtained elsewhere. We cannot obtain any more of these blankets at any price, and as we have only a limited stock to dispose of, orders should be placed early. Warmly lined, and complete with surcingles and brass eyelets. Stock-taking Sale, each blanket, only **\$3.25**

## GENUINE HORSEHIDE THUMB AND ONE FINGER ARMY MITTS

Buckskin Finish Horsehide British Army Mitts, with one finger and thumb. Adjustable wrist strap, \$1.75 value. Stock-taking Sale Price, wonderful value per pair, **65c** Only

Nose Bags of heavy rein-  
forced cotton. Very strong  
and serviceable. Only a  
limited quantity. Stock-  
taking Sale, each only **35c**



65c  
Value  
For  
**35**  
cents

## JOHN CHRISTIE

5

MAIL  
ORDER  
DEPOTS



SELECTED  
BRITISH GOVERNMENT STOCKS  
and British Manufactured Merchandise

Sole distributor in Canada for  
J. Langdon & Sons' Famous British Made  
"UNIFORM BRAND" Goods



5

MAIL  
ORDER  
DEPOTS

MAIL YOUR ORDER TO THE NEAREST DEPOT

MANITOBA AND  
EASTERN CANADA  
366 Portage Ave.  
WINNIPEG

SASKATCHEWAN  
1840 Hamilton St.  
REGINA

ALBERTA  
10154 101st St.  
EDMONTON

BRITISH COLUMBIA  
445 Hastings St. W.  
VANCOUVER  
1004 Government St.  
VICTORIA

## CARRIAGE PAID ON ALL THESE GOODS

At these Reduced Prices, with no Carrying  
Charges to Pay, the Values are Simply  
Irresistible



## Color Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade Which Brings Top Prices



Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color butter-milk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for free sample bottle.

Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, Que.

**NOTICE LANDS AND MINERALS—THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY**  
Offers for sale approximately 3,000,000 acres of DESIRABLE AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. Various parcels may be leased for HAY and GRAZING purposes for a three-year period, at reasonable rentals. The Company is also prepared to receive applications for COAL MINING AND OTHER VALUABLE MINERAL LEASES actually needed for development. For full terms and particulars apply to LAND COMMISSIONER, HUDSON'S BAY CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

**RAISE ALFALFA IN POTOS VALLEY, NEW MEXICO**  
A money-maker whether sold as hay or fed to dairy cows. Alfalfa is a safe crop, on rich irrigated lands around thriving communities of Carlsbad, Artesia and Roswell, near Santa Fe Railway; four to five cuttings yearly. Land reasonably priced; very favorable terms; tracts offered have been inspected and approved as to value and quality by local Chambers of Commerce. Some farms are improved with buildings. Ample and certain water supply for irrigation; long growing seasons, short and mild winters; congenial neighbors, good roads, up-to-date city and country schools. Cotton also a very successful crop; many farms last year obtained from \$100 to \$150 per acre gross. Fruits and vegetables also do well. Write for full particulars.—C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 987 Railway Exchange, CHICAGO, ILL.



Here's the Book that will help Cure him—it's FREE

THE first move thousands of horse owners make when a horse goes lame is to turn to Save-The-Horse Book. In its 96 pages they find the exact condition described, what to do and how to do it. Don't miss getting a copy—it costs you nothing.

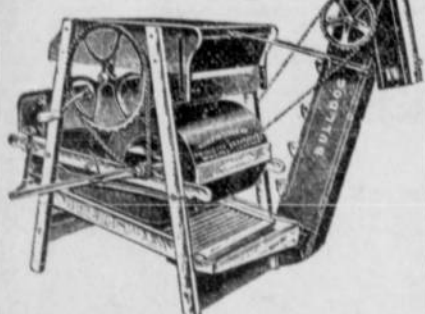
## SAVE-TH-HORSE

Known for 31 years as the one reliable remedy for SPAVIN, Ringbone (except low), Thoropin and—Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof or Tendon disease. Sold with our signed MONEY-BACK Guarantee. Over 405,000 satisfied users know Save-The-Horse not only cures but keeps the horse working while being treated. Write today for sample of Guarantee, veterinary advice you can depend upon and your copy of the Book—all absolutely FREE.

TROY CHEMICAL CO., 517 Crawford St. (Also at Binghamton, N. Y.) Toronto, Ont.

At Druggists and Dealers with Signed Contract or sent prepaid

## THE OLD RELIABLE BULL DOG



**THE GENERAL-PURPOSE MILL**  
Built to clean Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Flax, Peas, Beans, Timothy, Sweet Clover, or any grain you grow. Why bother with half-a-dozen specialty machines when the "Bull Dog" will trim them all?

WRITE FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS NOW

**Twin City Separator Co. Ltd.**

Dept. 48

LOGAN & QUELCH, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## The Window-Gazer

By Isabel Eccelstone MacKay

(Continued from Last Week)

## What Has Happened So Far

Benis Hamilton Spence, a young professor from Ontario, arrived at the cottage of Dr. Farr, situated off the West coast, near Vancouver. He came for a rest and to study Indians. He found the doctor a half-demented old rogue, who had taken a month's board in advance, but had no intention of letting Spence remain as guest. Other members of the Farr household were: Li Ho, the Chinese cook, and Desire, the Doctor's daughter. Spence had a seizure of sciatica, which his friend and doctor, familiarly dubbed "Bones," had warned him might come at any time. Desire nursed him and a friendship grew between the shy professor and the charming but very matter-of-fact young woman. Speaking of her childhood days Desire told Spence that she was a window-gazer—that life, she knew, was on sale somewhere, but she never would be able to buy it. The more Spence saw of Dr. Farr the more he feared some evil intent on the part of the old man. When the time came for the professor to leave he proposed marriage to Desire on the ground that he wanted a secretary and a wife to keep his home, and to save him from the schemes of his Aunt Caroline, who was most insistent that he get married; while Desire would be able to get away from the dreadful old Doctor and to live among happy surroundings. They both agreed to leave love out of the counting altogether. To convince Desire that their plan would work successfully Spence manufactured a story about having been in love at one time with a girl named Mary, who had jilted him. He told her he would never love again. On the night they eloped to get married Spence found Dr. Farr in Desire's empty room, very evidently there with the intention of murdering her. Aunt Caroline finally persuaded Dr. Rogers to accompany her on a trip to the coast to find out what was delaying Benis for so long. She was astounded to find that Benis was married and spending his honeymoon at Friendly Bay. The newly-married pair and Aunt Caroline returned to Bainbridge, Ontario, and there Desire began to accustom herself to a new home and surroundings.

## CHAPTER XX

Tea had been laid on the west lawn under the maples. Possibly some time in the past the Spences had been a leisured people. They had brought from the old country the tradition of afternoon tea. Many others had, no doubt, done the same, but with these others the tradition had not persisted. In the more crowded life of a new country they had let it go. The Spences had not let it go. It wasn't their way. And in time it had assumed the importance of a survival. It stood for something. Other Bainbridges had "teas." The Spences had "tea."

Desire had been in her new home a month and had just made a remark which showed her astonished Aunt Caroline that tea was no more of a surprise to her than fireplaces had been.

"Do you mean to tell me you have always had tea?" Miss Campion ceased from pouring in pure surprise.

"Why, yes." Desire's surprise was even greater than Aunt Caroline's. "Li Ho never dreamed of forgetting tea. He served it much more regularly than dinner because sometimes there wasn't any dinner to serve. It was a great comfort—the tea, I mean."

"But how extraordinary! And a Chinaman, too."

"Well, I am sure that is very nice." But it was plain from Aunt Caroline's tone that she thought it a highly impertinent infringement upon the privileges of a Spence. She poured her nephew's cup in aloof silence and refreshed herself with a second before re-entering the conversation. When she did, it was with something of a bounce.

"Benis," she said abruptly, "can you tell me just exactly what is a Primitive?"

"Eh?" The professor had been trying to read the afternoon News-Telegram and sip tea at the same time.

Aunt Caroline repeated her question.

"Certainly," said Spence. "That is to say, I can be fairly exact. Would you like me to begin now? If you have nothing to do until dinner I can get you nicely started. And there is a course of reading—"

Aunt Caroline stopped him with dignity. "Thank you, Benis. I infer that the subject is a complicated one. Therefore I will word my question more simply. Would an Indian, for instance, be considered a Primitive?"

"Um—some Indians might."

"Oh," thoughtfully, "then I suppose that is what Mrs. Stopford Brown meant."

Her delighted listeners exchanged an appreciative glance.

"Very probably," said Benis, with tact, "were you discussing Primitives at the club?"

"No. Though it might be rather a good idea, don't you think? If, as you say, there is a course of reading, it would be sufficiently literary, I suppose? At present we are taking up psycho-analysis—dreams, you know. It was not my choice. As a subject for club study I consider it too modern."

But as I was saying, Benis, it is all your fault that this misconception has got about. I blame you very much in the matter. It comes naturally from your writing so continually about Indians and foreigners and Primitives generally. People come to associate you with them. Still, I think it was extremely rude of Mrs. Stopford Brown to say it."

"So do I," said Spence, with conviction.

"I asked Mrs. Everett, who told me, if anyone else had made remarks leading up to it. But she says not a word. It was just that Mrs. Everett said that it was strange that when you had taken so long to consider marriage you should have made up your mind so quickly in the end—'Gone off like a sky-rocket!' was her exact wording, and Mrs. Stopford Brown said, in that frivolous way she has, 'Oh, I suppose he stumbled across a Primitive.' You will notice, Desire, that Mrs. Stopford Brown's name is not upon the list for your reception."

"But—" began Desire, controlling her face with difficulty.

"No 'buts,' my dear. It may seem severe, but Mrs. Stopford Brown is quite too careless in her general conversation. It is true that her remark is directly traceable to my nephew's unfortunate writings, but she should have investigated her facts before speaking. The result is that it is all over town that you have Indian blood. They say that, out there, almost every-one married squaws once and that is why there is no dower law in British Columbia. Those selfish people did not wish their Indian wives to wear the family jewels. Benis! You will break that cup if you balance it so carelessly. What I want to know is, what are you going to do about it?"

"Not being a resident of British Columbia, I cannot do anything, Aunt. But I think you will find that since women got the vote the matter has been adjusted."

"I do not understand you. What possible connection has the women's vote with Mrs. Stopford Brown?"

"I thought you were speaking of dower laws. As for Mrs. Brown, haven't you already fitted the punishment to the crime?"

"Then you will not officially contradict the rumor?"

"Dear Aunt, I am not an official. And a rumor is of no importance—until it is contradicted. Surely you are letting yourself get excited about nothing."

Aunt Caroline bestowed upon Desire the feminine glance which means, "What fools men are."

"That's all very well now," she said.

"But it is incredible how rumor persists. And when you are a father—there! I knew you would end by breaking that cup."

Aren't we being rather absurd?" asked Desire a little later when Aunt Caroline and the tea tray had departed together. "Besides, you can't break a cup every time."

Spence sighed. It was undoubtedly true that cups do come to an end.

"What we want to do," said Desire, angry at her heightened color, "is to be sensible."

"That's what Aunt Caroline is. Do you want us to be like Aunt Caroline?"

"I want us to face facts without blushing and jumping."

"I never blush."

"You jump."

"Sorry. But give me time. I am new at this yet. Presently I shall be able to listen to Aunt describing my feelings as a grandfather without a quiver. Poor Aunt!"

## Chest sore?



Relieve the congestion this way

You can break up that congestion without tiresome rubbing with messy greases. Use Sloan's. Its stimulating effect on the circulation does the work. Relief is immediate and positive. It will not stain. All druggists—35 cents.

**Sloan's Liniment**  
—kills pain!

## Reduce Your Weight!



Why should you stay fat when there is such an easy way to reduce? Thousands of men and women each year regain slender, healthy figures pleasantly and quickly simply by taking Marmola Prescription Tablets.

These little tablets contain just the right amount of the famous Marmola Prescription to correct the action of your system. As soon as you try them, you will begin to get slender, and in a short time your fat will disappear.

Don't kill yourself with violent exercises or starvation diets. Marmola Prescription Tablets are what you need. Go to your druggist and get a box, or, if you prefer, send one dollar to the Marmola Co., 1912 General

Motors Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and a box will be sent postpaid. Then try them. Take these little tablets as directed and in no time people will be telling you how wonderfully slender you are getting. Get your box now, today!

**DON'T DO THIS**



## Leonard Ear Oil

A soothing, penetrating oil that is very effective. Just rub it back of the ears and insert in nostrils. For sale everywhere. Interesting descriptive folder sent upon request. A.O. LEONARD, Inc. 70 5th Ave., N.Y.

## The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

Head Office: **Weyburn, Sask.**

Twenty-six Branches in Saskatchewan  
H. O. POWELL, General Manager

## Free Book About Cancer

The Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of cancer, also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the management of any case. Write for it today, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.



"Why do you say 'poor Aunt'?"  
 "It is going to be rather a blow to her, you know."  
 "Do you think we ought to—tell her?"  
 "Good heavens, no!"  
 "But it seems so mean to let her go on believing things."  
 "Not half so mean as taking the belief from her. Besides—" He paused and Desire felt herself clutch, unaccountably, at the arm of her garden chair.  
 "She wouldn't understand," finished Benis.

Desire's grasp upon the chair relaxed. "Life is like that," he went on slowly. "No matter how careful people are there is always someone who slips in and gets hurt. Our affairs are strictly our own affairs and yet—we stumble over Aunt Caroline and leave her indignant and disappointed and probably blaming Providence for the whole affair. It is just a curious instance of the intricacy of human relationships—you're not going in, are you?"

"There is some typing I want to finish," said Desire. "I have been letting myself get shamefully behind."

#### CHAPTER XXI

The weather on the day of Desire's reception could scarcely have been bettered. Rain had fallen during the night; fallen just sufficiently to lay the dust on the drive and liberate all the thousand flower scents in the drowsy garden. It was hot enough for the most summery dresses and cool enough for a summer fur. What more could be desired?

Bainbridge was expectant. It was known that Miss Champion was excelling herself in honor of her nephew's bride, and the bride herself was alluringly rumored to be a personality. It is doubtful if anyone really believed the "part Indian" suggestion, but there were those who liked to dally with it. Its possibility was a taste of lemon on a cloyed tongue.

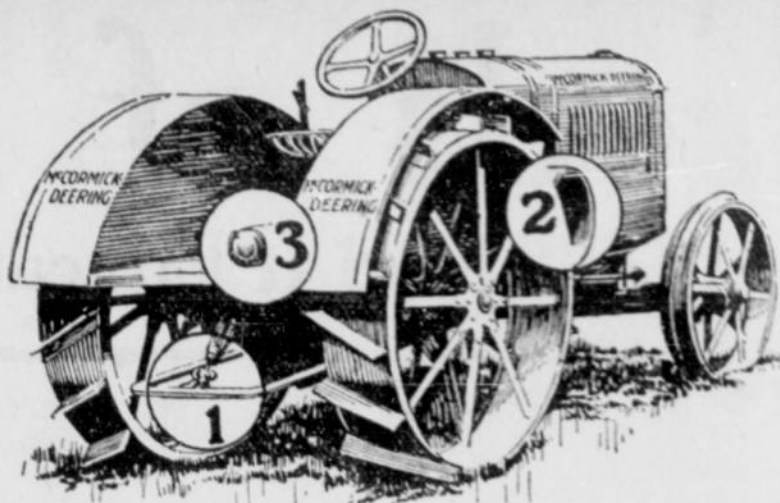
Desire, herself, was unperturbed. To her direct and unself-conscious mind there was no reason why she should excite herself. These people, to whom she was so new, were equally new to her. The interest might be expected to be mutual. Any picture of herself as affected by their personal opinions had not obtruded itself. She was prepared to like them; hoped they would like her, but was not actively concerned with whether they did or not. She had lived too far away from her kind to feel the impact of their social aura. Besides, she had other things to think about.

First of all, there was Mary. She found that she had to think about Mary a great deal. She did not want to, but there seemed to be a compulsion. This may have been partly owing to a change of mind with regard to Mary as a subject for conversation. She had decided that it was not good for Benis to talk about her. Why revive memories that are best forgotten?

So, because Mary was unavailable for discussion, Desire had to think about her. She had to wonder whether her hair was really? And whether her eyes really were? She wanted to know. If she could find someone who had known Mary, some entirely unprejudiced person who would tell her, she might be able to dismiss the subject from her mind. And surely, in Bainbridge, there must be someone?

But she had been in Bainbridge a month now. People had called. And she was still as ignorant as ever. She had been so sure that someone would mention Mary almost at once. She had felt that people would simply not be able to refrain from hinting to the bride a knowledge of her husband's unhappy past. There were so many ways in which it might be done. Someone might say, "When I heard that Professor Spence was married, I felt sure that the bride would have dark hair because—oh, what am I saying! Please, may I have more tea?"

But no one, even the giddiest flapper of them all, had said even that! Perhaps, incredible as it might seem, Bainbridge did not know about Mary? She had been, Desire remembered, a visitor there when Benis met her. Perhaps her stay had been brief. Perhaps the ill-



### The Three Sources of McCormick-Deering Power—

1. The Drawbar
2. The Belt Pulley
3. The POWER TAKE-OFF

## Do You Know About the Power Take-Off?

### The Greatest Improvement in Recent Years Is a Feature of the McCORMICK-DEERING Tractor

**T**HE Power Take-Off helps you use the McCormick-Deering Tractor not only to *pull* your machines but to *run the mechanism of the machines* by power conveyed direct from the tractor through a revolving shaft.

This feature opens up great new possibilities for more efficient and bigger-scale operation behind McCormick-Deering Tractors. It does away with such well-known troubles as slipping bull-wheels, and clogging and stalling where the ground-gripping action of the machine is not sufficient to run it.

Many fields will see the Power Take-Off in use this season. Grain binders (the new McCormick-Deering 10-ft. tractor binder which cuts 30 to 40

acres in 12 hours), corn pickers, spray pumps, etc., may all be run under difficult conditions, when the tractor power *runs* them as well as *pulls* them.

McCormick-Deering 10-20 and 15-30 tractors are especially designed so that this useful equipment can be added. You may not need it right away but it is ready when you want it in years to come. Make sure the tractor you buy is made for the power take-off and you will find it has all these things, too—crankshaft and crankshaft ball bearings guaranteed for life, removable cylinders, unit main frame, ball and roller bearings at 28 points, throttle governor, belt pulley, platform, fenders, and brake. Write for a catalog or see the dealer.

### INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

HAMILTON

of Canada, Ltd.

CANADA

Western Branches: Brandon, Winnipeg, Man., Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Alta., Estevan, N. Battleford, Regina, Saskatoon, Yorkton, Sask.

Eastern Branches: Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Ont., Montreal, Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

# EXCURSIONS

Via the



## VANCOUVER-VICTORIA NEW WESTMINSTER

OFFERING A DELIGHTFUL TRIP FOR WINTER TRAVEL  
THROUGH 500 MILES OF MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN SCENERY

DOUBLE DAILY TRAIN SERVICE EACH WAY  
CANADIAN PACIFIC

THE SCENIC WAY WEST

fated courtship had taken place elsewhere? Even then, it seemed almost unbelievably stupid of Bainbridge not to have known something. But, of course, she had not met nearly everybody. This fact lent excitement to the

idea of the reception. Something might be said at any moment.

If not—there was still John. John must know. A man does not keep the news of a serious love affair from his best friend. Some day, when John

knew her well enough, he might speak, delicately, of that lost romance. Yes. She would have to cultivate John.

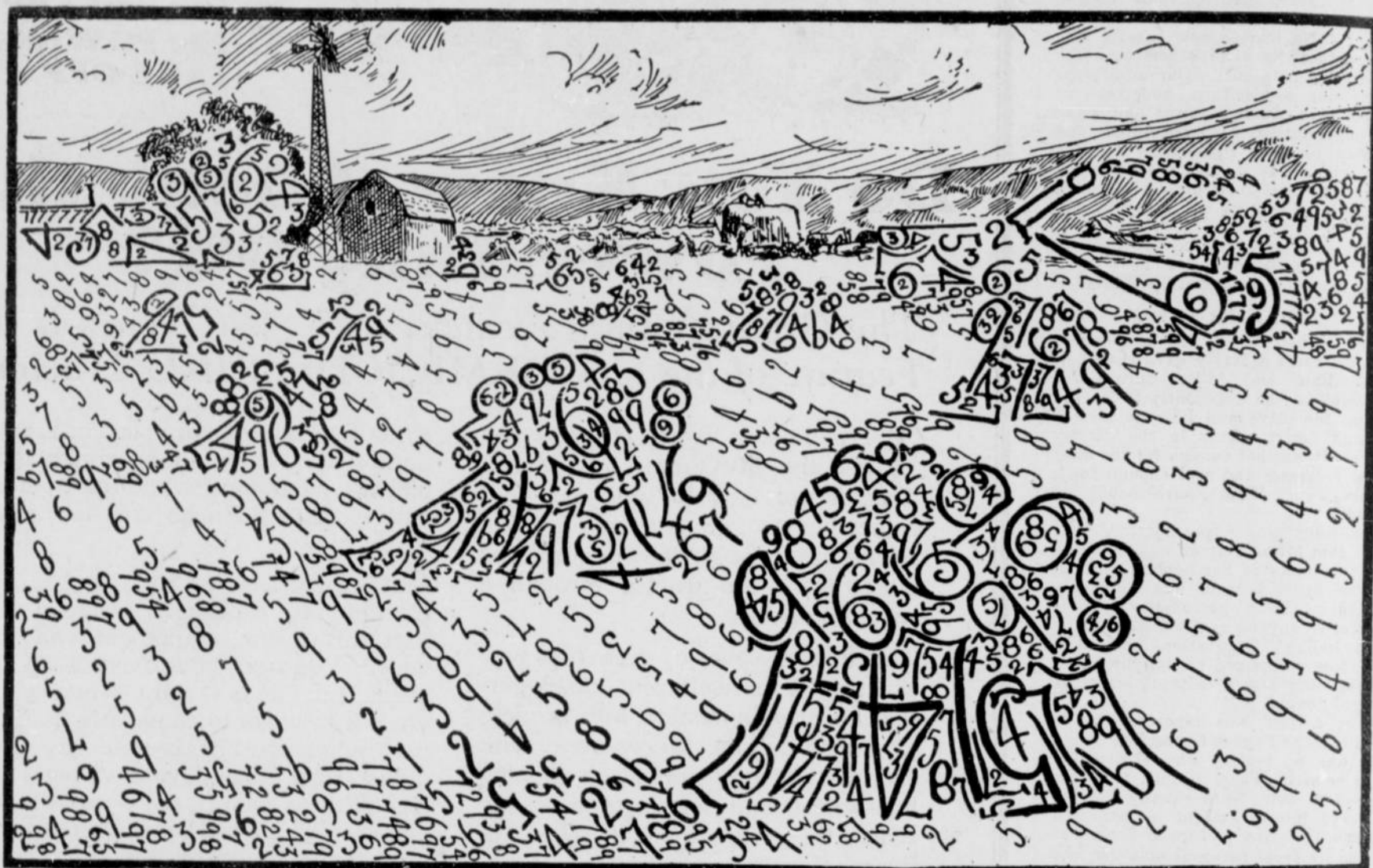
Luckily, John was easily cultivated. He had been quite charming to her from

Continued on Page 20



# Hundreds of People

## You'll Find It Educational, Profitable



### CAN YOU SOLVE THIS?

The problem is to find the sum total of the figures, which, when added together, represent the total number of sheaves on the field. Every figure is complete and the drawing is entirely free from tricks and illusions, but like a lot of other things, it is not as easy as it looks. Figures range from two to nine, each standing alone thus, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight and nine. There are no ones or ciphers in the chart. The tops of the sixes are curved, while the bottoms of the nines are straight. By looking at any figure carefully you can easily tell what it is. However, to pick out all the figures and add them together correctly is a task that requires both patience and skill. This is one of the most attractive figure puzzles that has ever been produced, and it would be worth while to solve even though no prizes were offered. In the event that no one obtains the exact answer, the prizes will be awarded for the nearest correct solution. Accuracy and patience are the main factors for arriving at the correct or nearest correct count. Those who display these qualifications to the best advantage will solve the puzzle best.

We wish to have it clearly understood that there are no figures in any part of the background, such as the sky, hills, tree tops, windmill, loaded rack and horses, or barn. No part of the background is made of figures. There is no trick in this puzzle. Every figure can be plainly seen.

### NO ONE KNOWS CORRECT ANSWER

To make sure that no one knew the exact or correct answer to the problem, or how many sheaves there are in the field, Premier Bracken, of Manitoba, and Hon. T. A. Crerar, of the United Grain Growers Limited, kindly consented to erase one or more figures from the puzzle chart. This was done at different times, consequently, no one knows just what numbers were taken out. Some of these figures were made by Premier Bracken and Hon. T. A. Crerar, sealed and placed in a safety deposit box, where they will remain until after the close of the contest. Bear in mind that the Puzzle Contest Department knew the correct answer before the judges erased some of the figures. After the contest is over, the judges will inform the Contest Department just what numbers were erased. These numbers will be subtracted from the original correct answer, thus giving the present correct answer.



PREMIER BRACKEN One of the Judges



Chevrolet Touring Car, 1925 Model, 5-passenger, value \$855 f.o.b. Winnipeg. This car, if chosen, will be delivered free of charge through the winner's nearest Chevrolet dealer. (See prize list).

First  
Prize

### \$3000 IN PRIZES

FIRST PRIZE—Has a value up to \$1,395.

Choice of:  
Five-passenger Chevrolet, Overland or Star touring car, plus 20 times the amount of cash sent in up to \$25. To qualify the contestant must send in at least one five-year subscription.

FIRST PRIZE—If contestant does not qualify as above, has a value up to \$1,165:  
Ford 5-passenger touring car, plus 20 times the amount of cash sent in up to \$25.

SECOND PRIZE—Has a value up to \$550:  
\$300 cash, plus 10 times the amount sent in up to \$25.

THIRD PRIZE—Has a value up to \$325:  
\$200 cash, plus 5 times the amount sent in up to \$25.

FOURTH PRIZE—Has a value up to \$200:  
\$150 cash, plus twice the amount sent in up to \$25.

FIFTH PRIZE—Has a value up to \$125:  
\$100 cash, plus the amount sent in up to \$25.

SIXTH PRIZE—\$75 cash.

SEVENTH PRIZE—\$50 cash.

EIGHTH PRIZE—\$25 cash.

NINTH TO TWENTY-FOURTH PRIZES—15 cash prizes of \$10 each.

TWENTY-FIFTH TO FIFTY-FIFTH PRIZES—30 cash prizes of \$5.00 each.

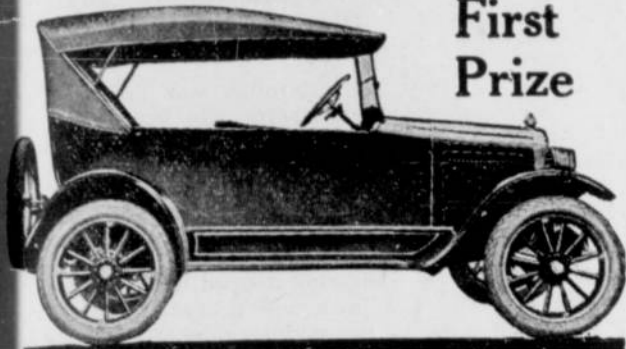
**IMPORTANT**—Be sure to answer all questions and address

## The Grain Growers' Guide



# are Trying this Puzzle

## Fascinating, Amusing and Instructive



**First Prize**

Overland Touring Car, 1925 Model, 5-passenger, value \$895 f.o.b. Winnipeg. This car, if chosen, will be delivered free of charge through the winner's nearest Overland dealer. (See prize list).

### 60 FREE PRIZES

TRY TO WIN ONE

#### GENERAL RULES

1. The contest is open to everyone in the western provinces except employees of, or those connected with The Grain Growers' Guide.
2. Additional puzzle charts on a good grade of paper may be obtained by writing to this office. They will be mailed to you free of charge.
3. Competitors must fill out the remittance blank and enclose a subscription of not less than \$1.00, which will be credited to their accounts, both as an entrance fee to the contest and as a prepaid subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide, which will then be sent at the regular rate until the expiration of the subscription.
4. The full amount of your subscription must be sent direct to the Contest Department of The Grain Growers' Guide. So be sure your agent or postmaster does not deduct his commission.
5. You have the same chance of winning a prize by paying a \$1.00 subscription as you would have by paying a larger amount, but the amount of the first five prizes depends greatly upon the amount of subscription money you send in to the Contest Department. (See prize list).
6. The contest is open to both old and new subscribers alike, anyone may help you in collecting subscriptions or solving the puzzle.
7. Subscriptions for \$1.00 and over are transferable. A subscription makes a very acceptable birthday or other present. The Grain Growers' Guide will be sent to any address in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta specified by the contestant.
8. In case of a tie for any prize, a second puzzle will be presented, which will be as practicable and as solvable as the first. Only those tied will be permitted to solve Puzzle No. 2. Should two or more persons be tied for any prize, that prize and as many other prizes following as there are persons tied, will be reserved for them, before any prizes will be awarded for less correct solutions.
9. One person cannot win more than one Regular prize.
10. Every figure in this picture is complete, and the drawing entirely free from tricks and illusions. If any contestant is in doubt, however, about a figure, the Contest Department will be glad to give a ruling on it. Put a circle around the figure and send the chart with your letter.
11. Entries unaccompanied by a cash subscription will not be accepted. No solution can be changed after it is once registered.
12. If a subscriber, who has given his subscription to some other contestant to send in, desires later to send a solution to the puzzle, he can do so. He does not require to send any further payment on subscription unless he wants to.
13. All cheques, postal notes, bank, postal, or express money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Grain Growers' Guide.
14. Only those tied will be permitted to solve Puzzle No. 2. There will be no Third Puzzle, and no remittances will be accepted on Puzzle No. 2.
15. The contest will close on February 28, 1925, but send in your solution as soon as possible as there are special prizes for some early solution senders.
16. The Contest Department of The Grain Growers' Guide reserves the right to alter the rules and regulations. Also to refund subscriptions and disqualify any competitors whom they consider undesirable. Also to finally decide all questions which may arise. Competitors must abide by their decisions.

### Start Counting Tonight

Take a pencil and put down the numbers as you stroke them out, then add them up. We would suggest that you cut the chart into dozens of pieces, add the numbers on each piece, and total the result.

### Urge Your Children to Enter

As a brain developer there is nothing like a knotty problem. Parents should encourage their children to participate in this contest. There is no trick or chance involved. Every figure is in plain view. Anyone who can add can solve this puzzle.

### SPECIAL PRIZES

To encourage contestants to send in their solution as soon as they have finished them, we have decided to give some special prizes amounting to \$50.

The one that has sent the correct or nearest correct answer of the puzzle to the contest office on or before February 9, will receive a special prize of \$25.

The person sending in the next nearest correct answer will receive a special prize of \$15.

The person sending in the third nearest correct answer will receive a special prize of \$10.

In case of a tie, this special \$50 will be equally divided amongst those tying.

The winning of a special prize does not interfere in any way with your winning one of the other prizes. However, winners of special prizes will not be announced until contest closes, because judges cannot give us the correct answer until that time.

**First Prize**



Star Touring Car, Model F, 1925, 5-passenger, value \$895 f.o.b. Winnipeg. This car if chosen, will be delivered free of charge through the winner's nearest Star dealer. (See prize list).

### Save This Page

It may mean \$1,395 to you. Sixty Free Prizes. This is not a trick puzzle but merely a test of patience and skill. Surely your chance of winning is as good as anyone else's.

### Not Luck!

### Not Chance!

Effort alone will win the prizes. Don't delay, start counting today. There are absolutely no tricks in this figure puzzle. Circle any number that you cannot make out on your chart; send it to us and we will gladly give a ruling on it.



**HON. T. A. CRERAR**  
One of the Judges

### Solution and Remittance Blank to be sent in by Contestants

All contestants must use this Blank when sending in solutions.

My answer to the problem is.....

I desire to enter your Figure Puzzle Contest, and herewith remit, in accordance with conditions of same, the sum of \$....., which please place to my credit.

Subscriptions collected from the following:

Name.....	Address.....	New or Renewal.....	Amount.....
Name.....	Address.....		\$.....
Name.....	Address.....		\$.....
Name.....	Address.....		\$.....
Name.....	Address.....		\$.....
Name.....	Address.....		\$.....
Name.....	Address.....		\$.....

Is this your first remittance on this puzzle? Yes or No.

Total amount of money sent in on the above answer is \$.....

If this is a winning solution, send prize to.....

#### SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

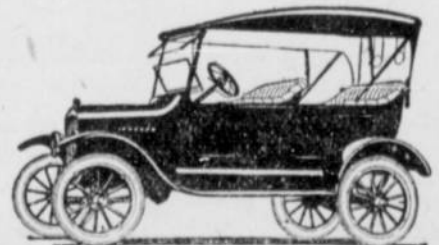
\$1.00 for one year.

\$2.00 for three years.

\$3.00 for five years.

(Please print name and address plainly)

**First Prize**



Ford Touring Car, 1925 Model, 5-passenger, value \$665 f.o.b. Calgary. This car will be purchased from the Universal Motor Cars Limited, Calgary, and will be delivered free of charge through the winner's nearest Ford dealer. (See prize list).

all communications to The Contest Department, Care of  
**Winnipeg, Manitoba**



## The Window-Gazer

Continued from Page 17

the very first. He thought of her comfort continually, almost too continually—but that, no doubt, was medical fussiness. He insisted, for instance, upon putting wraps about her shoulders after dewfall and refused to believe that she never caught cold. Only last night he had left early saying that she must get her beauty sleep so as to be fresh for the reception.

"One would think," she had said, sauntering with him to the gate, "that the guests might decide to eat me instead of the ices. Why do you all expect me to quake and shiver? They can't really do anything to me, I suppose?"

"Do?" The doctor was absent-minded. "Do? Oh, they can do things all right. But," with quite unnecessary emphasis, "their worst efforts won't be a patch on the things you will do to them. Why, you'll add ten years to the age of everyone over twenty and

make the others feel like babes in arms. You'll raise all their vibrations to boiling point and remain yourself as cool and pulseless as—as you are now."

Desire was surprised, but she was reasonable.

"If you can tell me why my vibrations should raise themselves," she said, "I will see what can be done."

The doctor had gone home gloomily.

"He is really very moody, for a doctor," thought Desire, as she sauntered back through the dusk. "It seems to me that he needs cheering up."

Then she probably forgot him, for certainly no thought of his gloominess disturbed her beauty sleep. A fresher or more glowing bride had never gathered flowers for her own reception. She had carried them into all the rooms; careless for once of their cool aloofness; making them welcome her whether they would or not. Then, as the stir of preparation ceased and the house sank into perfumed quiet, she had slipped back into her own pink and grey room

for a breathing space before it was time to dress.

At Aunt Caroline's earnest request she had taken Yorick with her. "For," said Aunt Caroline, "I refuse to receive guests with that bird within hearing distance. The things he says are bad enough but I have a feeling that he knows many things which he hasn't said yet. And people are sensitive. Only the other day when old Mrs. Burton was calling him 'Pretty Pol,' he burst into that dreadful laugh of his and told her to 'Shake a leg!' How the creature happened to know about the scandal of her early youth I can't say. But it is quite true that she did dance on the stage. She grew quite purple when that wretched bird threw it up to her."

Desire had laughed and promised to sequester Yorick for the afternoon. He had taken the insult badly and was now muttering protests to himself with throaty noises which exploded occasionally in bursts of bitter laughter.

It was too early to dress for another hour but already the dress lay ready on the bed. Desire had chosen it with care. She had no wedding-dress. Bridal white would have seemed—well, dangerously near the humorous. She would have feared that half-smile with which Spence was wont to appreciate life's pleasantries. But the gown upon the bed was the last word in smartness and charm. In color it was like pale sunlight through green water. It was both cool and bright. Against it, her warm, white skin glowed warmer and whiter; her leaf-brown hair showed more softly brown. Its skirt was daintily short and beneath it would show green stockings that shimmered, and slippers that were vanity.

Desire sat in the window seat and allowed herself to be quite happy. "If I could just sit here forever," she mused. "If someone could enchant me, just as I am, with the sun warm on the

tips of my toes and this little wind, so full of flowers, cool upon my face. If I need never again hear anything save the drone of sleepy bees, the chirping of fat robins and the hum of a lawnmower—"

She sat up suddenly. Who could be mowing the west lawn in the heat of the day? Desire, forgetting about the enchantment, leaned out to see. Surely it couldn't be! And yet it certainly was. The lawn-mower man displayed the heated countenance of the bridegroom himself.

"What is he thinking of?" groaned Desire. "He will make himself a rag—a perfect rag. I wonder Aunt Caroline allows it."

But Aunt Caroline was presumably occupied elsewhere. No one came to prevent the ragmaking of the professor, and Desire, after watching for a moment, raised her finger and gave the little searching call which had been their way of finding each other in the woods at Friendly Bay.

The professor stopped instantly, leaving the lawn-mower exactly where it was, in the middle of a swath. With an answering wave he crossed to the west room window and, with an ease which surprised his audience, drew his long slimmest up the pillar of the porch and clambered over the railing into the small balcony.

"I can't come in by the front door," he explained, "on account of my boots. And I can't come in by the back door on account of extra help. I intended getting in eventually by the cellarway, but, if you want me, that would take too long. Besides, I wanted to show you how neatly I can shin up a post."

He smiled at her cheerfully. He was damp and flushed, but much brisker than Desire had thought. He did not look at all raglike. For the first time since their homecoming she seemed to see him with clear eyes. And she found him changed. He was younger. Some of the lines had smoothed out of his forehead. His face showed its cheekbones less sharply and his hair dipped charmingly, like an untidy boy's. His shirt was open at the throat. He did not look like a professor at all. Desire momentarily experienced what Dr. John had called a "heightening of vibration."

"Anything that I can do," offered he helpfully.

"The best thing will be to stop doing," suggested Desire. "Don't you know that your're accessory to a reception this afternoon? Of course you are only the host, but it looks better to have the host unwilted."

"Like the salad? I hadn't thought of that. In fact I'm afraid I haven't been giving the matter serious attention. I must consult my secretary. How else should a host look?"

"He should look happy."

Benis noted this on his cuff.

"Yes?"

Desire's eyes began to sparkle.

"If he is a bridegroom, as well as a host, he should be careful to look often at the bride."

"No chance," said Spence gloomily.

"Not with the mob that's coming."

"Above all, he looks after his least attractive lady guests. And he never on any account slips away for a smoke with a stray gentleman friend."

The professor's gloom lightened. "Is there going to be a stray gentleman friend? Did old Bones promise?"

Desire nodded triumphantly.

"First time in captivity," murmured Spence. "How on earth did you manage it?"

"I simply asked him!"

"As easy as that?"

They both laughed as happy people laugh at merest nonsense.

"Ha! Ha! Ha!" shrieked Yorick. "Go to it, give 'em hell!"

"I don't wonder Aunt Caroline dreads him," said Desire. "His experience seems to have been lurid."

"Kiss her, you flat-foot, kiss her," shrieked the ribald Yorick.

"Sorry, old man," said Spence regretfully. "It's against the rules to kiss one's secretary."

Again they both laughed. But was it fancy, or was this laugh a trifle less spontaneous than the other?

"Gracious!" said Desire, suddenly in a hurry, "I've hardly left myself time to dress."

(To be continued next week.)

## The Fine Qualities

of

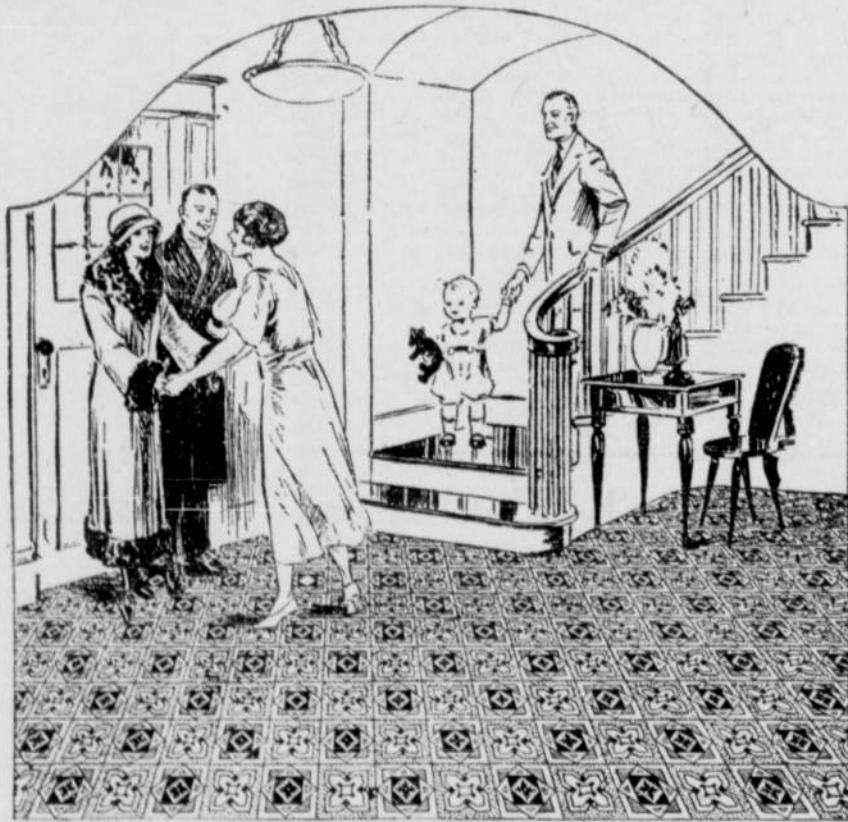
# "SALADA"

H453

GREEN TEA

cannot be adequately described but they can be appreciated in the teacup.

FREE SAMPLE of GREEN TEA UPON REQUEST. "SALADA," TORONTO



## Floors that Reflect Your Welcoming Smiles

Dominion Linoleum is warmth and cosiness itself and creates an atmosphere of good cheer and hospitality that brightens up the whole house.

It means real economy without sacrifice of good taste or quality.

Dominion Linoleum is firm, smooth and seamless. It cannot tear. Being waterproof, and non-porous, dirt or grease cannot penetrate or stain it.

Light mopping or brushing keeps it bright, fresh and spotless — always.

For homes with children there is nothing to equal this wonderfully sanitary floor covering that offers no hiding place for dust or germs and is so easily cleaned and kept clean. There are patterns and colorings for every room.

Dominion Linoleum is moderate in price and gives years and years of satisfactory service.

Always turn over the edge and look for the burlap back when buying. It is your guarantee of unyielding strength and long and satisfactory wear.



Made in Canada

### Dominion Linoleum Rugs

Dominion Linoleum Rugs have all the sanitary and labor-saving advantages of Dominion Linoleum and come in many beautiful designs. They are just as durable, too, and lie flat without fastening of any kind.

At all House Furnishing and General Stores

# DOMINION LINOLEUM



# The Countrywoman

## The U.F.W.M. President

IN selecting Mrs. S. E. Gee, of Virden, as president for the coming year, the United Farm Women of Manitoba have chosen a woman who has been prominent in the public life of the province for some time past. Mrs. Gee was the first woman in Manitoba to hold office as school trustee. She was one of the first few women who attended the conventions of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, now the U.F.M. Ever since the women decided to organize and carry on as the Women's Section of the U.F.M., Mrs. Gee has taken an active and leading part in their activities. She was director for the Brandon district, and spent much time in doing local organization work. Three years ago, when Mrs. Elliott was elected president, Mrs. Gee became vice-president, and at this year's convention she succeeded Mrs. Elliott as president.

The retiring president and her successor have, since they first met at a U.F.M. convention, been intimate and most congenial friends. At any moment Mrs. Gee stood ready to take a meeting in any part of the province where she was needed, or to do anything she could to help to relieve Mrs. Elliott of some of the responsibilities which fell to her share. Mrs. Gee has had an experience and training that will fit her to give a good lead to the activities of the farm women during the time she will hold office. For a year Mrs. Gee was convener of the Public Health Committee, and rendered good service in gathering and giving to the members important information regarding Manitoba's health-caring agencies and legislation. For the past three conventions Mrs. Gee has prepared the legislation report of the U.F.W.M. Naturally, of a somewhat legal turn of mind, Mrs. Gee has taken particular delight and interest in digging into laws of special concern to women and children, and she has spared neither time nor trouble to get information for the members of the organization of which she was an officer.

At the same time Mrs. Gee has taken interest in the life of the community in which she lived. She has been a member of the Women's Institute branch at Virden ever since its organization.

Like many other westerners Mrs. Gee was born in the East, in the township of Turnberry, county of Huron. Her father, Robert Jobb, came to Manitoba in 1880, and located near the present town of Kenton. Mrs. Gee was married while very young. Her husband, James Gee, lived north of Lenore, and finally moved near Virden. They had a family of ten children six girls and four boys. Mr. Gee died in 1909, and Mrs. Gee was left to carry on the work connected with a section of land, managing a threshing machine and looking after her large family, the oldest of which was only twenty, and the youngest nine months.

Mrs. Gee has been a pioneer in the province. She knows the problems that farm men and women have to face. She is an enthusiastic, whole hearted supporter of the U.F.M. She brings to her new duties a keen, alert mind. The United Farm Women can look forward to continued progress under her leadership.

## Paisley Shawls

In practically every nation shawls are used, whether of wool, silk or cotton. Usually they are square, and when folded corner-wise are worn across the shoulders or on the head. It is interesting to know that the originators of this piece of clothing were the natives of north-west India and Central Asia. The word "shawl" is derived from the Persian or Hindoostanee "shal."

Although shawls have been worn in the East for a long time, their popularity in the Western hemisphere is comparatively recent. During the two years of the 18th century, the armies of France and England fighting in Egypt, beautiful

from Turkey, India and Persia were sent home to Europe by officers stationed in the East. Among them were the famous Kashmir shawls.

These gifts had such a great appeal that industries started in France, Scotland and England. The first weaving of this kind was done in England in 1784, but the hand-work was so slow and costly that the number of shawls turned out was limited. The best qualities had a silk warp and a worsted weft, the designs being darned by hand, as in those days there was no machinery capable of weaving patterns. By 1805, however, shawls were made in England entirely on a loom.

However, it was in Paisley, on the Firth of Clyde, near Glasgow, that the most beautiful shawls were created. The makers studied the gorgeous creations of the East and adapted from them the remarkable patterns typical of Paisley. At first the designs were simple stripes or checks, but gradually became more elaborate. Genuine Paisley designs are woven, not printed. Besides these there were many beautiful designs transferred by blocks, which are marvels of the art of carving. Metal insertions were also used. Some of these blocks, as well as the fabrics on which they were used, still remains to bear witness of the great skill of the early craftsmen of Paisley. The minuteness of detail and the intricacy of designs have never yet been surpassed.

The most typical Paisley pattern is termed "saw" or the "pine cone," which is the conventionalization of a wind-bent cypress tree. The inspiration for this was secured from the shawls of eastern nations. Paisley shawls were so popular during the last century that they completely out-shone the products of rivals in England and France. In 1834 the output of Paisley was estimated to be equal to five million dollars. So great was the popularity of these shawls that women of fashion wore them at social gatherings and gave them to friends as wedding gifts. In the summer light colors were selected, while in winter the darker shades were more widely worn.

During recent years figured silk of Paisley design has been very popular. A glance at fashion books shows that the shawl is coming back, and it may possibly be that a revival of Paisley shawls is not far off. With the marvels of modern weaving it will not be necessary to rely solely upon the output of the mills at Paisley.

## Waging a Winning Fight

Interesting figures regarding the progress of the battle against a disease that has taken a large toll of human life have recently been published. We are informed that the death rate in Canada for the last two years from all forms of tuberculosis has been 84 per 100,000 population. We are also told that this is the lowest national rate on this continent, and a lower national rate than that possessed by any European country.

Commenting on these facts, R. E. Woodhouse, secretary of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, in a letter

The Countrywoman, writes as follows:

"It is correct to refer to this as anti-tuberculosis accomplishment, as in 1901 we were losing our fellow citizens, from tuberculosis, at the rate of 180 per 100,000. The Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis was formed in 1901. The National Sanatorium Association, formed by the late Sir William Gage and his associates, had been functioning since 1893. Probably not more than 50 beds existed in Canada for open air sanatorium treatment of the pulmonary form of the disease. In 1914 we had a death rate of 108 per 100,000 from tuberculosis. We had 1,840 beds, principally built as a result of public philanthropy, at a cost of \$4,000,000. In 1919 we had 3,860 beds available in splendidly equipped sanatoria, thanks to the wise policy of our government in enlarging and improving the existing sanatoria in all provinces, to the requirements of the tuberculous soldiers. This additional equipment nearly \$4,000,000.

"This year will find us with sanatorium treatment beds increased 50 to 5,000, and our death rate by much more than 50 per cent.

"The reasons are that provincial municipal departments of health wonderfully improved all health! Our people are well enlightened, follow teachings as to personal health. Our children, through medical inspection, are having defects to light and corrected, thus removing debilitating above activities are cost 50 cents a head some cities over \$1.00 a head. The communities which are chasing health at the expense of the ones still losing an excessive rate of other preventable

"The cost of tuberculosis is going to be less than in the past. We have had advanced case cured sanatorium years each.

number of Canada are timent to have the institute coming and ear tario, for treatment 14 per cent to 100 per cent

20 to 5



## The Guest

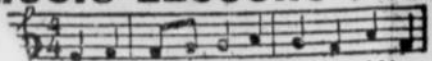
By Theodosia Garrise

I entertain my joy with all I'm  
With fair, white linen and polished  
board,  
With glowing hearth and cheerful  
neighbor talk and song—  
Oh, well-beloved guest, do  
stay long!

I entertain my joy  
With posies on the wall,  
against the  
I keep my  
garden gate  
Oh, well-  
you



# MUSIC LESSONS FREE



You can read music like this quickly  
 HOME. Write today for our FREE booklet.  
 to learn to play Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin,  
 njo, etc. Beginners or advanced players. Your  
 about 2c per day for music and postage used.  
 MUSIC, 82 Lakes Bldg., CHICAGO

test

all the adjectives available in the English language we least fancy "inevitable," but it seems that demand rather than choice has been the reason for its adoption. Mrs. Willebrandt does not go to conventions and make speeches because of her own love of speech-making, but because she is invited there by different organizations, because they are anxious to hear from her news concerning the enforcement of the federal prohibition laws. She is recognized as a most capable woman and has something of importance and interest to tell them. Women have played such a large part in the securing of prohibition that it is gratifying to know that one woman, at least, is to take a prominent part in the carrying out of the laws that are intended for the securing of it.

## News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 2

us to the convention to all locals in province, so that delegates may be fully informed as possible before are called upon to decide in favor herwise of the establishment of for these products. Every local province that can possibly secure ntation at this important con- should do so, and in this way rther definite achievements to lit of the association.

eed Bull for the Relief Fund  
 anks of the association are due

to J. H. Dickinson, a prominent livestock man, of the Wood Mountain district for his offer of a pure-bred Hereford bull, for the benefit of the association's relief fund. The bull and its pedigree will be turned over to the fund as soon as definite arrangements can be made.

In the meantime an effort is being made to obtain a photo of the animal for publication, and the bull will be disposed of in some manner probably at the time of the convention. It is just possible that the bull himself may be on view to the delegates, though, of course, we could hardly upset the decorum of the convention by introducing his majesty in the church.

The thanks of the association are also due to the Leader Publishing Company, for opening a subscription list in The Leader and Post, for the benefit of the fund. A check has just been received from the company for the sum of \$500 raised in this way, which is to be administered by the Women's Section. Up to this time approximately 700 people have been relieved through the fund, and requests for assistance are still coming in.

## The Economic Course

The Economic Course arranged jointly by the S.G.G.A., and the authorities of the Saskatchewan University is expected to be held from February 16 to 20, at the University, Saskatoon. This will be the week previous to the

## The Grain Growers' Guide

trustees' convention, which also takes place in Saskatoon this year.

The full detailed program has not yet been arranged, but lectures will be given on Currency and Credit, by Dr. Carruthers; Farmer-Labor Problems, by Mr. McQueen; and Banking and Rural Credits, by Dr. W. W. Swanson. Dr. Swanson also hopes to give two or three lectures on Wheat Prices and Marketing. Lectures will be given morning, afternoon and evening, each followed by discussion under the direction of a farmer chairman, with a view to reflecting the interest and aspiration of the farmers themselves. A full course dinner will be provided each day at the moderate charge of 35 cents, in the dining-room of the University.

It is hoped there will be a minimum of 50 students for the course, and as the only cost will be the student's own personal expenses, there should be no difficulty in obtaining this number. Entries should be sent to the Central Office, Regina, not later than the first week in February.

## Social Evening at Convention

A change of venue has taken place in connection with the social evening arranged by the Women's Section for Tuesday, January 27, the first evening of the convention. Owing to a misunderstanding on the part of the City Hall officials, the hall was let also to another organization. In order that there should not be any disappointment in the matter, the Great War Veterans generously offered the use of their hall free of charge. The Tuesday evening social will therefore take place in the Veteran Block, corner of Eleventh Avenue and Albert St.

For the benefit of those who did not see the original announcement we may say that this function will commence with a lantern lecture on Fruit Growing, by W. R. Leslie, of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Morden, Man., and this will be followed by dancing and entertainment features. It was originally announced that a charge of 50 cents would be made for admission, the proceeds to go to the Relief Fund. It is possible, however, that the charge will be made more attractive, though at the moment we cannot say anything definite on the point.

## THE DOO DADS

Jokes are alright if one is careful not to hurt someone in playing them or in any way make him suffer. If we are careless of others we may expect that they will not be very careful of us. Nicky Nutt, of Doo Dads, should have remembered this—his mother had certainly told him often enough. But he forgot, or he thought it didn't matter what he did to Tiny, his baby elephant. Anyway, he thought it a great joke when he threw a snowball and landed it squarely between Tiny's eyes. "Ha! ha! Ha! ho!" laughed Nicky. He held both hands on his little round stomach and laughed until the tears ran down his face. Tiny did not laugh. Tiny scowled as he brushed the snow from his eyes and rubbed with his trunk the place where he had been hit. Then just as Nicky opened his mouth for another roar, Tiny seized him. "Uff!" grunted Nicky as Tiny slammed him down on his face in the deep snow. At first Tiny merely to roll Nicky about in the deep snow and get him cold and wet, for the snow was very damp and sticky. He rolled Nicky over, and the snow stuck fast to him. The gave Tiny an idea, and he began to chuckle to himself. "Now, I'll have my fun," he told himself. He rolled Nicky over again and more snow stuck to him. Then he began to roll up a monstrous big snowball just as every boy and girl has done many times when the snow is damp and sticky. Only Nicky was in the middle of Tiny's snowball. "Help! help!" cried Nicky, as the snow bound his arms and legs fast and was about to cover his face. But nobody heard him—nobody but Tiny, and he was chuckling, for it was his turn to play a joke. And Nicky had not been very careful of him. Tiny rolled the snowball until it was almost as large as himself, and Nicky was in the midst of it could no longer be seen or heard, when he saw Flannelfeet policeman, coming. Flannelfeet was looking for Nicky, for someone had hit him in the eye with a snowball, and he was sure it was Nicky—as, indeed, it was. "Tiny, I'll ask him where Nicky is," he thought. He started toward the elephant. But Tiny, knowing that Nicky was in the middle of his big snowball, ran when he saw Flannelfeet coming. He feared it meant trouble for him. "Tiny! Just a minute!" called the policeman. "Come back here!" Tiny only ran the faster. "I'll smash your ball!" Tiny put on speed. "Alright—here goes," said the angry policeman. With his heavy club he struck the snowball a hard smash and it burst into pieces just as an egg would when you hit it. And there, just as Nicky was open—there lay the very one he was looking for. Nicky Nutt, who so loved to play jokes. When Flannelfeet had finished looking for him about playing jokes.





# The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

## U.F.M. and Political Action

The Editor.—I do not know what the large body of United Farmers of Manitoba will think when they learn that their delegates to the recent convention have committed them to political action in a direction never contemplated or considered by themselves, but what they may think or feel will not now alter the situation.

That a mistake has been made will be demonstrated some day just as surely as to-morrow's day will dawn. Oil and water will not mingle, nor rural and urban interests mingle, and it is utter folly to make the attempt, especially when there was no cause from the farmers' viewpoint for doing so. At the next federal election we would have achieved the same result had we remained true to our principles and our organization, but since we have exposed our body for sale we may not expect the same respect nor the support which goes with respect.

The saddening feature of the circumstances is there can be no retracing of steps, because action once definitely taken is carried by its own impetus to its logical consummation, and the logical outcome of the action determined upon at our recent convention, is the ultimate loss of individuality, and just as the lack of individuality in the person of the individual is regarded with contempt, so in time will the organized farmers in politics come to be regarded with contempt. The organization will be courted if it is true, but what can we say of ourselves when we realize that we fell before we were even courted. The splendid uplifting influence of the U.F.M. is already on the wane. There may be, as doubtless there will be, times when hopes will rise, but rise only to be dashed again.

The end is in sight though the distance may not yet be measured, but for the sake of the most honorable calling of men it is to be hoped that some day upon the ashes of the U.F.M. there will be reared a body which will indeed be worthy of the respect and admiration of all.—C. Barclay, M.L.A., Tyndall, Man.

## Interest, a Man-made Institution

The Editor.—Rogers' Golden Syrup (what a name!) waxes wroth over the interest question. Why all the fuss? Does not our "safe and sane" business policy demand that interest be paid, and do not Tom, Dick and Harry, blithely borrow and sign on the dotted line? What would you have us do? Print money by the barrel as they did in Russia and Germany? Of course the financiers have a good thing, seed time and harvest never fail with them, and they pay strict attention to business, no sentiment about them. Just so soon as the farmer organizes in earnest and puts his business on a business basis will we have the millennium—no more 16-hour days and unpaid bills at the end of the crop season. He would put, as the business men do, all costs into the prices of his goods and so come clear every season. Instead of worrying over the cost of implements, the high cost of living, interest and the other little annoyances of life, he would simply add these to the cost of production and divide by the bushels grown and there would be the price, with a nice little profit and an increase in the reserve fund. But the farmer is conservative; very much so. He hates money and works cheap, and wants everyone else to do the same. He is a believer in the deceitfulness of riches, and does not wish to imperil his chance of heaven by being encumbered by any surplus wealth on earth. Not for him does the sun shine through a mass of fleecy clouds; all he asks of the skies are abundance of rain in due season, so that his crops may be large, and, he have plenty of work. He is a hog for work. His only use for labor-saving inventions is to increase the amount of grain he may have to handle in order to get the meagre living that satisfies his ideas of existence. He is practical; no one more so. Labor was decreed as man's punishment for Adam's sin in looting the orchard, and ever since the bowed shoulders, stolid face and weary movement, show the effect of our original sin, not yet expiated. We were made in the image of God, but the likeness must have grown less, as the centuries have passed. Why lay the blame on interest? It is but a man-made institution and exists merely because our colossal ignorance and vanity permits it. Ghouls was the name invented for those who robbed the dead in olden times. But the dead have no use for riches or any of the other things we may bury with them. The living, however, can suffer, and so what shall we say of those who not only rob the living but lay plans that the robbery may be carried on by their children on the generations yet unborn?

"The earth is mine," saith the Lord! Not so, say these eaters of the substance of their fellow men. It is ours by virtue of these papers and you and your children shall forever pay tribute to us. While the world war was on, we were continually being told, "that the world was going to be made safe (fit) for democracy." Democracy is not yet fit (safe) to let loose on the world. The masses are not better fitted than the classes to rule. Our present situation has demonstrated to the satisfaction of real thinkers that what is known as our "safe and sane" business men are

not fit to rule and direct the world. Like Judas they carry the "bag" and have probably all his limitations. They believe no doubt in their divine right to direct operations even as the Stuarts believed in their right to play "merry H—" with the lives and property of their subjects, and in time democracy may wake up and take notice, may find out that the present state of affairs is to put it in a short sentence, "unfair, unjust and unstable, and not in the best interests of any of the members composing society." John Ruskin (possibly some of our readers may have heard of him) claimed that the "end and aim of production was consumption, and the end and aim of consumption was the production of 'life.'" "That state is the greatest, in which there are the most healthy, happy human creatures." He may have erred in his philosophy, as did the Greek sage, who said, "the end of labor is to gain leisure." Our present day aim is to get a bigger pile than Jones, or a bigger car than Brown, or a finer house than Robinson, a practical man's aim. Meantime the cynic murmurs as did the poet, "what fools these mortals be!"—Avalon.

## B.C. Farmers

The Editor.—You are wrong in one sense and probably right in another. You are wrong in this sense: About the middle of the year, the Senate threw out a lot of railway bills of the C.N.R. How has this affected us? The Bulkley Valley during the past few years has contributed timber in the shape of ties to the C.N.R. for the making and laying of new rail on the prairies. This year, owing to the near-sighted policy of the C.P.R., the valley is in poor shape. We have grown crops but our market is limited. In 1923, where there were ten tie contractors with 67 sub-contractors taking out ties, this year there are eight tie contractors with about 16 subs taking out ties. What this means to the farmer here is this: No market for hay, no market for vegetables, no market for beef, no ties to make for the improvers of new arms. Last year practically every man in the valley was engaged in the tie camps in the valley; this year the camps will be pretty nearly all shut down by December. And no work means ructions in the near future. Two years ago a similar thing happened in another line, and if the whole country had not caught fire and the government had to commandeer every man in the country and send him to fight fire, something would have happened. You can't starve a virile population like we have up here. It is things like this that have far-reaching effects. Our future is intimately bound up in the future of the prairie country.—Ernest Stubbs, Quick, B.C.

## Three O'clock in the Morning

The Editor.—While the above named article in The Guide of December 17 last, by Prof. H. C. Grant, contains many pithy and forceful statements it is such a mixture of truth and fallacy that we feel obliged to protest against the professor's dissipation of energy without getting us anywhere in particular by his mental effort.

We agree that "What the world needs today is a steady exhibition of cool and sane criticism of economic affairs," but instead of facing irritating facts or getting to the root of the problem we get an address fit for a P.S.A. or Rotary Club, and Mr. Grant dismisses the problem—runs away from it—by saying "the present depression has been thoroughly enough discussed without going into it again."

Then he would dope us into the belief that periods of prosperity and depression alternate of necessity and are inevitable, and that we have now turned the corner of one of the worst of them, or, if we only knew it, we are again on top of a wave of prosperity, etc., for during the last six months the disparity between farm purchasing power and wholesale prices has been almost wiped away.

Instead of being three o'clock, one would imagine it almost eight o'clock in the morning if the professor's assertions are accurate.

But his article reminded me of a piece of news in the daily paper recently, where eight o'clock in the morning was to bring to one unfortunate individual a rope and a gallows on which and by which he was to hang until dead.

Mr. Grant tells us that in 1922, 650,000 people left the farms in the U.S.A., while 20 per cent. of those that remained were said to be insolvent. Could he not quote Canadian figures, and of more recent date? And would those figures favor his optimistic boosting? We trow not. The world always has its daily needs of food, clothing, shelter, etc., and trade might run evenly and continuously to supply these needs but for the exploitation of producers by capitalism. We do not admit the inevitable necessity of periods of depression, where the cunning few become immensely rich, while the mass of producers have insufficient to buy back their own or exchange for their fellow workers' products.

A cool and sane criticism of economic affairs does not lead to the conclusion that there is nothing wrong in present human arrangements. Neither does it say "inevitable." The 1,000 per cent. increase in forage crops is no proof of prosperity, but

# His aching back relieved

"I suffered with aching back which interfered with my work on the railroad. It was so bad that I had to give up my work for about two months. Then I started using Gin Pills. I got relief in four days so that I could go back to work."

Delbert Page,  
169 Maaten St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Gin Pills will help you, too. Get a box from your druggist to-day.

National Drug & Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ontario.  
Gin Pills in the U.S.A. are the same as Gin Pills in Canada.

68



rather of the inability of such land to produce more grain profitably; and to counteract the weed menace.

The disparity between farm purchasing power and wholesale prices has not been wiped away. To say that it has is only bald assertion. Practically everything the farmer buys is about double the price it was in 1912.

Thousands of men were induced to go into agriculture or extend agricultural operations during and after the war, and were encouraged to believe, by government publications and those of commercial and financial institutions, that great demand and high prices would continue for farm products long after the war was over, and for this purpose credit was easy to obtain. But after autocracy was killed in Flanders it arose again in "high finance." The Cunliffe committee has made the western world dark as three o'clock in the morning by its deliberate and merciless deflation scheme. The burden that agriculturists took upon themselves in response to the patriotic greater production appeal, cannot be unloaded within the period allotted, when prospects were different. Here is the root cause of agricultural depression! What will be done about it? Will those financial institutions which hold big claims upon agriculture insist upon fulfillment of contract? If so it is a case of the rope and gallows at eight o'clock yet for many, many farmers. Or will some re-arrangement be made to meet the pressing need created by too drastic deflation? Let optimists and pessimists stand aside awhile; for at a conference in Winnipeg recently, this phase of the problem was seen by the Loan Companies, and they may—they can, if they will—draw up a reasonable and acceptable scheme. Farmers generally do not wish to become a ward of the government, but the time is short if it is three o'clock in the morning. Agriculture is not guilty of wilfully evading obligations that can be met, and it was too busy digging to see what was coming. To check egress from the land, and revive industry, there is only one immediate remedy, not optimistic talk but action on the above lines.—W. Wainwright, Wadena, Sask.

## Co-operation

The Editor.—I often wonder why we farmers do not get together more in co-operation as producers of the staple foods of the nations. I see where we, as such, would reap great benefits collectively without any further cost to the consuming public, in fact I firmly believe it would be a benefit also to them, as we might then save so much of the middlemen's profits. We need the sympathy of the people who consume our products, we also need their help in co-operation that we may put our products in their homes at the least possible cost, and from what I know the average citizen in Winnipeg today is paying about one-third more for goods than would be necessary through co-operation. Take for instance flour, which for the last three months has been costing about an average of say \$4.20 per sack. This I venture to say was made from the 1923 wheat crop, the average price of which cost our millers, according to my knowledge, about 75 cents per bushel. It takes just a little over two bushels of wheat for a sack of flour, and taking into consideration that they have the bran and shorts, it means roughly speaking, that for every two bushels of wheat there is a sack of flour which cost the millers about \$1.50. Allow 30 cents for labor, etc., and the total cost of a sack of flour is \$1.80. This sack retails at \$4.20, a difference of \$2.40 over cost. I would say this is about \$1.00 more on every sack of flour to the consumer than it should be, even at today's wheat price.

Take again bacon. Here is one thing that I have been working on and studying for several years—the raising of select hogs for the best bacon trade, and while I have had Yorkshires for a good many years and been expecting the best grade right along, so far I do not remember getting selects for my hogs since the government grading system went into force, and yet the consuming public have to pay high prices for the bacon they consume. I think the retail price is around 40c per pound for the best, down to 22c for the other grades.

This last summer select hogs were below 8c, and thick smooths from which about 90 per cent. of the bacon is made were selling from 6½c to 8½c per pound, live-weight. Now just allow double that for shrinkage and handling and the cured meat would be about 16c per pound. Where goes the difference? But what we need before we can remedy these things is co-operation first of all by the producers, then the consuming public.

One place in particular where I see a great loss is on the handling of our livestock and the dairy products. We can make about 5c per dozen on eggs alone by shipping co-operatively in 30 dozen crates, which would give the consumer a better quality at no higher cost, and the producer 5c per dozen more. I would like to note how much better and uniform a price we have been getting for our cream these last few years since the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies have been in operation.

A few suggestions to the shippers of livestock from our country points. By shipping co-operatively in a systematic manner, there is considerable saving, more especially of course if all shippers from a district do this and ship to the cattle pool. I get into little arguments occasionally with men who are greatly opposed to this system, perhaps for their own personal benefit, and only very recently I was told that the U.G.G. cattle pool would not last much longer, but I find that the year previous to the last the U.G.G. received 1,184 cars of stock more during the year while the nearest competitors received 260 cars less. These are official figures, which make it look to me that the U.G.G. livestock department is still carrying on the good work to the satisfaction of the majority of the shippers in spite of tremendous opposition, and this is just one of the branches in the tree of co-operation. The wheat pool, of course, is only as yet in its infancy, so far especially as Manitoba is concerned, but so far as I know and can judge by past experience, it is the only sane and proper way to market our wheat at present, but as time goes on and improvements come out, if we can see better ways and means of marketing, it will be our duty to adopt them. We can often improve our methods if we wish and more so by co-operative effort. Attention will also have to be given to our moral and social life, especially the training of our children.—John Horton, Katrine, Man.



## Cuticura Heals Pimples

On rising and retiring gently smear the pimples with Cuticura Ointment on end of the finger. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Continue bathing for some minutes, using the Soap freely.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Cuticura, P. O. Box 2616, Montreal. Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Try our new Shaving Stick.



# THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

**FARMERS' CLASSIFIED**—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—5 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. F. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

**FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED**—\$5.00 per inch per week. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

**COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED**—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 15 insertions for the price of 10; and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).

**COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY**—\$8.40 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

### LIVESTOCK--Various

1925 BOOKLET GIVES VALUABLE HINTS and complete list of livestock and veterinary supplies, animal markers, ear tags, vaccines, medicines, instruments, etc. Write today, it's free. Winnipeg Veterinary and Breeders' Supply Co. Dept. E, Winnipeg, Man.

**FOREST HOME STOCK FARM**—SHORTHORN bulls of excellent quality, ready for service, by Right Sort Ideal. Bacon type Yorkshires, both sex, April farrow, hard to beat in Western Canada. Prices reasonable. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man.

**PERCHERONS**—STALLION, MARES, FILLIES. Ayrshires, bull and heifer, yearlings. Shetlands, weanlings, mature mares, \$40 up. Kota wheat. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask.

**FOR SALE**—REGISTERED PERCHERON AND Red Poll cattle, young stock. Will exchange stallion ten years old for one same breed or young cattle. Edward Laurent, Alida Sask.

**SELLING**—REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON stallion, seven years, also Ayrshires, both sexes. J. W. Kyle, RR. 3, Carman, Man.

### HORSES AND PONIES

**CLYDESDALE STALLION, IMPORTED, CLASS A**. Will trade for Red Poll cattle. G. G. Davidson, Yonker, Sask.

**WANTED FOR CASH**—FIVE OR MORE BIG work horses and colts. Box 15, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

**PERCHERON STALLION, THREE YEARS** old; two rising one year. Low prices. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man.

### CATTLE—Shorthorns

**REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, RED**, five years, sure and quiet, \$65. T. Yates, Ituna, Sask.

### Aberdeen-Angus

**REGISTERED ANGUS BULLS, BEST QUALITY**, well grown, six to 11 months. Halderson Bros., Elfron, Sask.

### Holsteins

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—POSCH DEKOHL Hengerfeldt, registered Holstein bull, five years, \$75, T.B. tested, or exchange for cows. W. E. Strange, Brandon, Man.

**SELLING**—REGISTERED T.B. TESTED HOLSTEINS. Maple Leaf Dairy, Reston, Man.

### Ayrshires

**FOR SALE**—MY AYRSHIRE HERD BULL, Burnside Top Hope, 78344, bred from imported stock, first-class sire. Frank Harrison, Pense, Sask.

**AYRSHIRES SOLD**—WILL HAVE CALVES IN Spring. Chas. Okeson, Marchwell, Sask.

### Herefords

**FOR SALE**—THOROUGHbred POLED Hereford bulls, young and old, or exchange. Willis, Boharm, Sask.

### Jerseys

**FOR SALE**—TWO PURE-BRED JERSEY BULL calves, four months old. W. E. Scott, Aylesbury, Sask.

### Red Polls

**FOR SALE**—RED POLLED BULLS, FROM R.O.P. dams. Few females. Eugene Hursh, Macoun, Sask.

**CHOICE RED POLL BULLS, SEVEN TO 14** months; sire, Paramount; grand sire, Proctor, imported. Frank Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask.

### SWINE—Yorkshire

**GET THE BEST REGISTERED YORKSHIRE** sows, March farrow, from prize-winning dams, sired by Brigadier of Walton, imported, bred to farrow in April. Price \$25, with pedigree. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask.

**SELLING**—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, TWO lengthy boars, 15 months, \$40; pigs, farrowed last two weeks December, \$15, at eight weeks. Ship from Rainton or Weyburn. M. P. Roblin, Rainton, Sask.

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SOW, THREE** years old, due to farrow in March; two boars, one year old, sure stock getters. Thirty dollars each. J. M. Hayden, Cabri, Sask.

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—BOARS, GILTS** open or bred; select bacon type, prize winners. Oxford-Down ram lambs. Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask.

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, FROM PRIZE** stock, November farrow, both sexes, \$10 each, papers and crates free, eight weeks. Joseph Baxandall, Westlock, Alta.

**SELLING**—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE boars, eight months, \$10; one ten months, \$25. Albs. Fredericksen, Dundurn, Sask.

**YORKSHIRE BOARS, \$20; SOWS, BRED, \$25**. J. Mitchell, Kisbey, Sask.

**CHOICE REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, 18 AND** 12 months, \$25. C. O. Stollker, Phippen, Sask.

**BARGAIN—YORKSHIRE GILTS, BRED, \$20**, \$25, registered. W. Florence, Valor, Sask.

### Tamworths

**REGISTERED TAMWORTH BOARS, APRIL** litters, \$20; bred sows, all prize winners. H. J. Thompson, Weyburn, Sask.

### Berkshires

**SELLING**—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, lengthy ones, at short prices, spring gilts, sired by imported boars and guaranteed safe in pig by imported boars, for spring farrow, \$25 and \$30 each. Some good spring boars left to clear at \$20 and \$25. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask.

### Duroc-Jerseys

**FOR SALE**—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, bred sows and young stock. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man.

**SNAP**—DUROC-JERSEY BOAR, 19 MONTHS, \$16, with papers. Olaf Peterson, Minnedosa, Man.

### SHEEP—Various

**SELLING**—NINE EWES, ONE RAM, LEICESTER cross, beauties. O. E. Andrews, Macdonald, Man.

### LIVESTOCK—Various

#### GOATS

**A FEW ANGORA GOATS. ALSO 100 POUNDS** of mohair. W. D. Walton, Raymond, Alta.

#### DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

**IF YOU WANT TO START RIGHT WITH** silver foxes and win success and independence, write J. R. Young & Company, 705 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg.

**COYOTE HOUNDS OF THE DIFFERENT** breeds, real good ones. Beautiful foxhounds, Collie pups of the same breeding. Unsolicited testimonials. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask.

**CANARIES, PARROTS, LOVEBIRDS, GOLD-**fish, dogs, kittens, rabbits, Guinea pigs. Reliable Bird Store, 405 Portage, Winnipeg.

**CHINCHILLAS—ORDER NOW A FEW OF** these profitable fur rabbits. Hurst Rabbit Farm, Sidney, B.C.

**GRADE COLLIE PUPS, INTELLIGENT** heifers. Males, \$5.00; females, \$3.00. Arthur Dennis, Parkman, Sask.

**TWO TRAINED FEMALE WOLFHOUNDS**, one greyhound, one grey and stag. A. G. Youngquist, Rama, Sask.

**FOR SALE**—PURE-BRED COLLIE PUPS, sable and white, pedigrees furnished. L. Nimmo, Keppel, Sask.

**TALKING PARROTS, CANARIES, GOLD FISH**, dogs, pets, all kinds. Miller's Bird Store, 315 Donald, Winnipeg.

**FOR SALE—PAIR SLENDOR RED FOXES** in the best of condition for breeding. Joe Parkes Oak Lake, Man.

**SELLING**—GUARANTEED COLLIES. R. Hims, Lumsden, Sask.

### POULTRY—Various

**SELLING**—COCKERELS, PULLETS, HENS Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Rose Comb and Single Comb White Leghorns, Golden-Laced Wyandottes, White Rocks. Our poultry have been consistent winners wherever shown. Satisfaction guaranteed. K. S. Gibb, Killam, Alta.

**PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, HEADED BY** heavy Missouri King great grandson; hens, University strain, May hatched, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$4.00; White Wyandotte, cockerels, laying strain, \$2.00. Mrs. L. A. Wilson, Creelman, Sask.

**SELLING COCKERELS**—PRIZE-WINNING Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, \$2.50; Russian Orloffs, hardy, great layers, \$2.50; Black Orpington, from first prize bird, Alberta Provincial Show, \$5.00. Campbell Ateheon, Box 79, Cayley, Alta.

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-**erels, \$2.00; pure-bred Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50. H. B. Bredin, RR. 1, Regina, Sask.

**CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE AND BARRED** Rock cockerels, from my Manitoba approved flock, government selected and banded, \$3.00 each. Adam Darling, Napinka, Man.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, SPECIALLY** bred, vigorous birds, toms, 18 to 25 pounds; pullets, 12 to 15, 40c. pound. Guaranteed. W. O. Larson, Regina.

**RHODE ISLAND RED AND WHITE WYAN-**dotte cockerels, 225-egg strain, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each; three or more, \$2.25 and \$4.00 each. Andrew Mitchell, Radisson, Sask.

#### Rhode Islands

**R. C. RHODE ISLAND F&D COCKERELS**, from second and fourth prem. im cockerels, Calgary Poultry Show, \$5.00. Lyle Poultry Farm, Gleichen, Alta.

### POULTRY

**ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS**, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon.

#### HATCHING EGGS

**HATCHING EGGS, FROM OUR CANADIAN** and American contest-winning blood Barred Rocks, White Leghorns. Write for circular. Winter Egg Farm, Lethbridge, Alta.

#### BABY CHICKS

**BABY CHICKS—ANY QUANTITY SUPPLIED** of big husky, fluffy chicks that grow fast. Incubators, brooders, poultry netting, thermometers, founts, poultry and supplies. Discount for early orders. Catalogue free. Alex. Taylor's Hatchery 369 Alkins Street, Winnipeg.

**BABY CHICKS THAT LIVE AND GROW INTO** prolific layers. Best egg-laying strains. Special January discount. Free catalogue. Incubators, brooders, feeds, supplies. E. S. Miller, 315 Donald Street, Winnipeg.

**BABY CHICKS, ALL VARIETIES, EGG-LAYING** strain. Order from Reliable Bird Store, 405½ Portage, Winnipeg.

#### Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS**, 21-26 pounds, \$8.00-\$9.00; hens, 15-17 pounds, \$6.00. Mrs. William Terryberry, Deloraine, Man.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, BY IM-**ported toms. Hens, \$2.00; toms, \$3.00; two-year-old toms, 40-pound, \$4.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jack Corbett, Berwyn, Alta.

**FOR SALE**—40 PURE-BRED TOULOUSE geese, \$2.50 each; ganders, \$2.75. Order quick. Hanley phone. Mrs. J. H. Nelson, Allan Hills, Sask.

**SELLING**—TOULOUSE GEES, GANDERS, \$3.00; females, \$2.00. Alfred Gray, Grandview, Man.

**PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEY TOMS**, \$6.00 each. W. R. Mickelborough, R.R. 1, Regina, Sask.

**BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, FROM FIRST** premium tom, Poultry Show, Calgary, \$8.00. Lyle Poultry Farm, Gleichen, Alta.

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** toms, early hatched, good vigorous birds, \$5.00 each. Miss Lucy Yates, Ituna, Sask.

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** toms, 21 to 27 pounds, \$7.00, \$9.00. Mrs. Ralph Dancy, Mawer, Sask.

**PURE BRONZE TOMS, \$6.00. SHIP DILKE-**Fladater. Craig, Dilke, Sask.

**PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, HEAVY** stock, \$6.00. Mrs. Al Taylor, Ogema, Sask.

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00;** hens, \$4.00. Alfred Allan, Killarney, Man.

**PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEES, EITHER** sex, \$3.00. Mrs. W. F. Erford, Gleichen, Alta.

**FOR SALE—AFRICAN GESE, MRS. HELEN** Jackson, Leduc, Alta.

#### Minorcas

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK MIN-**orca cockerels, \$2.00 each. J. W. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man.

#### Orpingtons

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS**, from winter-laying hens, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. H. E. Forster, Beulah, Man.

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS**, \$3.00; two, \$5.00; from Government inspected flock. George Lawson, Tofteld, Alta.

## Match your Breeding Pens Early



Advertise Poultry Breeding Stock, Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs---NOW

Many farmers and their wives have already taken advantage of the advice previously published in The Guide—"to advertise Breeding Stock, etc., early." An increasing number of Poultry Offerings appear in each succeeding issue of The Guide. If we can be guided by the performance of former years there will be three to four columns of Poultry Ads. in every Guide issue during February. And it is to be expected when The Guide, year after year, continues to get RESULTS like these.

"For eight years your paper has been our way of telling the public what we have for sale. Mostly our ad. has cost us \$1.50, from which orders have resulted \$50 and upwards—Geese, Turkeys, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes, Shorthorn cattle have all been advertised with equally good results."—John L. Major, Stockton, Sask. (Letter received March 25, 1924).

"We sold all our Cockerels before our ad. in The Guide expired, and could have sold many more."—J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. (Letter received April 3, 1924).

If we did it for them last year—We can do it this year for you

If you want a particular class of Breeding Stock you will find it quicker to advertise in The Guide for exactly what you want rather than to wait to see an ad. of that kind. It is almost a certainty you will receive replies from all over Western Canada. But whether you want to Buy or Sell, the time to advertise is Now. And it is a good business policy to get your ad. going before the majority start. So send The Guide your ad. tonight!

### THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

NOTE.—The advertising season is now in full swing for all Seed Grain, Grasses, Clovers, Cattle, Swine, Stallions, Wolfhounds and Collies.

### POULTRY

**BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00; TWO**, \$5.00. Pullets, \$1.50; yearling hens, \$1.00; white layers. F. Coates, Compeer, Alta.

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS**, early hatched, \$2.50 each. F.V. Copeland, Kindersley, Sask.

#### Leghorns

**FERRIS' 300-EGG STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN** cockerels, vigorous, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Booking orders for hatching eggs. Jos. T. Rokos, Strome, Alta.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN YEARLING** hens, Mills-Linden strain, heavy layers, \$1.00 each. Alf Chapman, Empress, Alta.

**ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS**, from selected layers, one for \$2.00; two for \$3.50. Paul Gabriel, Erskine, Alta.

**WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS—BEST OB-**tainable. Up to 312-egg stock, \$3.00 and \$5.00. C. Radley, Speers, Sask.

**FOR SALE—THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS**, 300-egg strain. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man.

#### Wyandottes

**CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS**, from stock and eggs from Martin's best Dorset matings, dam's records, 202 to 267; sires New York State Fair winners. Prices ranging from \$3.00 to \$10. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—EXPERI-**mental farm foundation stock. For three years have used cocks from hens laying 190 eggs or better in year. Price, \$4.00 each. R. Grant Thomas, Indian Head, Sask.

**MARTIN STRAIN BRED-TO-LAY WHITE** Wyandotte yearling hens, good breeders, 150 cockerels, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00. E. T. Shaw, 709-21 Street, Brandon, Man.

**R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, OUT** of heavy winter-laying stock, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.50. J. Thompson, Penzance, Sask.

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-**erels, Martin strain, \$1.50 and \$2.00. R. W. Giles, Melaval, Sask.

**SELLING—PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE COCK-**erels, \$2.00 each, laying strain. Geo. Simpson, Deerwood, Man.

#### Plymouth Rocks

**LIGHT BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM** heavy laying strain, exhibition hens, pen headed by first prize cockerel, Calgary, 1922. Saskatoon, 1923, \$4.00 each; two for \$7.00; three for \$9.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. W. Spence, Rosetown, Sask.

**STACEY'S POULTRY PLANT, MELITA, MAN.** Record of performance breeders of bred-to-lay Barred Rocks and White Leghorns. Cockerels, baby chicks and hatching eggs. Our hen (D1623) laid 284 eggs last year, highest hen, all breeds, in three prairie provinces.

**PEDIGREED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS**, from hens official 185-197 eggs, \$3.00; two, \$5.00; from registered hens, 203-224, \$4.00; two, \$7.00. Linvil Rash, Purple Springs, Alta.

**SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, MAY** hatched, from University stock, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. G. B. Seabrook, Plunkett, Sask.

**BARRED ROCK YEARLING HENS, \$1.50** averaged 150 eggs 1924 under common farm conditions. Completed moulting, commenced laying. S. Young, Howie, Alta.

**25 BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCK-**erels, splendid individuals, \$2.50 each. H. V. Clendenen, Harding, Man.

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK** cockerels, experimental stock, \$2.00 each. J. Johnston, Wilkie, Sask.

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS**, bred-to-lay strain, \$3.00 each. Reuben Gibbs, Briercrest, Sask.

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, GILES AND** Higginbotham strain; year-olds, \$1.00; pullets, \$1.30; cockerels, \$2.00. Box 16, Melaval, Sask.

**FOR SALE—BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED** good layers, none better. Willis, Boharm, Sask.

#### Poultry Supplies

**STANFIELD'S LICE-KILL—DOES THE TRICK.** No dusting, dipping or odor. 50-cent tube treats 200 hens. \$1.00 tube treats 500. Kills every louse or money refunded. Winnipeg Veterinary and Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., 291 Edmonton Street, Winnipeg, Man.

**SELLING—BUCKEYE STANDARD INCU-**bator, almost new, contains 110 eggs, have hatched 90 per cent., \$25. Apply Mrs. P. Jasper, Gray, Sask.

**BY USING PRATT'S POULTRY REGULATOR** I get 75 per cent. full production, while my neighbors get very few eggs, writes P. O. Adams, Queenston.

### Farm Lands—Sell or Rent

#### IMPROVED AND EQUIPPED FARMS FOR SALE

No. 1.—Highly improved, with equipment, worth \$10,000, everything, cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, feed and seed, house, electric equipment, furnished, modern improvements, even to lady's bath. Close to Winnipeg.

No. 2.—640 acres, without equipment, highly improved.

No. 3.—160 acres, fine home place, school, church and station, on the farm.

Not for sale on crop payments, but good bargains for real buyers.

AMERICAN LAND AND LOAN CO.

35 C.P.R. BUILDING, WINNIPEG

**FARM LANDS—35 YEARS TO PAY WITH** free use of the land for one year and privilege of paying in full at any time. Farms on the prairies or park lands of Western Canada can be purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash; no further payment until the end of the second year. No. 1. payable in 34 years, with interest at 6 per cent. No. 2. payment of principal and interest together exceeds 7 per cent. of the total cost of the farm. Write for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary.



## Farm Lands—Sell or Rent

**FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE** lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunity to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climatic conditions are ideal. Crop failures are unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is at all times assured. The Schools in these districts are established by the Department of Education where there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line is given at half rates to intending settlers. Prices range from \$3.00 to \$10 per acre with 16 years to pay. Full information on application to R. O. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. 1-26

**KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA—FRUIT** market gardening, near city, served by two main line railways. 3,000 acres of the most fertile irrigated land for sale in ten to 20-acre plots. Pleasant occupation, ideal climate. Write for particulars, Elsey and Stapley, Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg. 42-9

**FOR SALE—ESTATE OF LATE JOHN BOSTON,** three-quarter-section, LeRoss four miles, school, telephone, splendid mixed or dairy farm, wood, water and shelter, 175 acres cultivated, 70 fallowed, good buildings, each quarter fenced. Will sell part or whole. Price \$15 per acre, \$5.00 down, balance arranged. Apply Thos. Boston, LeRoss, Sask. 3-4

**BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICU-** lars and price list of farms near Vancouver together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C. 17-1

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—QUARTER-SECTION,** Spalding district, buildings, good well, some broken, \$360 cash payment, long terms. Trade for small threshing machinery. Box 90, Govan, Sask. 3-2

**FOR SALE—960 ACRES, 295 ACRES BROKEN,** 120 acres ready, machinery and 12 heavy horses, all for \$21 per acre. Elevator two miles. One-third cash. Gillespie Brothers, Paseweg, Sask. 3-5

**FOR SALE—133 ACRE FARM ON SUNNY** Okanagan Lake; 4 houses on farm; good market; irrigation 20 acres. P. Phillip, Okanagan Landing, B.C. 2-2

**SELL OR RENT—THREE-QUARTER-SECTION,** 250 acres cultivated, 50 summerfallow, quarter-section grazing, good buildings, plenty water, for one-third crop. J. L. Cook, Newdale, Man. 3-2

**MINNESOTA FARMERS ARE PROSPEROUS—** Why not be one of them? Get free map from State Immigration Dept., 775 State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

**WRITE FOR OUR NEW LIST OF LANDS FOR** sale, rent, exchange and crop payments. Many bargains. Welch Land Co., Winnipeg, Man. 3-2

**TRADE—IMPROVED DAIRY QUARTER FOR** horses and machinery. Earl Fitch, Evars, Alta. 3-4

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH,** no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 1-1

**IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE AND EX-** change. O. L. Harwood, Brandon.

## Farm Lands Wanted

**LIKE TO HEAR OF GOOD CANADIAN FARM** for sale, cash price reasonable. R. McNew, 375 Wilkison Bldg., Omaha, Neb. 46-13

**WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF FARM** for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 2-5

## CITY PROPERTY

**SELLING—CHEAP, EIGHT LOTS, CITY ED-** monton. Edwin Connell, Lacombe, Alta. 3-5

## SEEDS

**WANTED—TENDERS FOR SUPPLY CAR-LOAD** lots seed oats and seed barley, f.o.b. Dropmore, Man., February delivery. Send samples. Rural Municipality of Shellmouth, per Geo. Hunt, Secretary-Treasurer, Dropmore, Man. 3-3

**WANTED—QUOTATIONS ON FEED AND SEED** oats and sweet clover, f.o.b. Tompkins, Sask. Send samples. Address Box 501, Tompkins, Sask. 2-2

## Wheat

## STEELE, BRIGGS FOR SEEDS

**OVER fifty years in business—handling only** Selected Stocks—analyzed by experts, re-cleaned on our special machinery—quality is uniform and "stands all tests." You can depend upon these seeds. Catalogue on request. Selected Field and Garden Seeds for the West. **STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. LIMITED** REGINA and WINNIPEG

## SEED WHEAT

**FOR sale, second crop from registered Marquis** Seed, \$2.00 per bushel, including bags. Car lot, \$1.85. Cash with order. Sample on request.

**S. M. WEBB**  
FLAXCOMBE, SASK.

## Seager Wheeler's Descriptive Seed Grain Catalogue is Now Available

All my seed listed is of highest quality in purity, soundness, high-yielding characteristics; bred up by systematic hand selection. Take no chances with doubtful seed this season, but sow the best obtainable. Apply to:

**SEAGER WHEELER, ROSTHERN, Sask.**

**REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND** generation; registered Banner oats, third generation, and selected Victory oats and flax. All of our seeds are Government tested and graded. We can fill orders promptly in either bulk, car lots or any quantity put up in bags. Write or wire for our prices and samples. Kjellander Seed Co. Ltd., Wilcox, Sask. 2-10

**REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND** generation, grown and inspected by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, \$2.40 bushel, bagged. Alex. Dunbar, Delta, Alta. 3-4

**WHEAT, GROWN FROM REGISTERED** seed, \$2.75 bushel, sacks 25c. extra. Cash with order. W. A. Stewart, Findlater, Sask. 2-4

## Oats

**RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF WILLOW CREEK.** Tenders for cars of seed oats. Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of one or two cars of seed oats, in sacks and bulk, for delivery to Brooksby, Sask. Samples of seed oats to be sent with tender to the undersigned. Tenders not necessarily accepted. A. P. Pritchard, Secretary-Treasurer, Brooksby, Sask. 3-3

## SEEDS

**HAY AND GRAIN—OATS, TWENTIETH CEN-** tury, for sale—Car lots. Government tested 95 per cent.; commercially cleaned at elevator; 80 cents per bushel f.o.b. DeWinton. Samples sent. Chas. A. Hughes, DeWinton, Alta. 2-2

**SEED OATS FROM THE FAMOUS LLOYD-** minister district, pure varieties, Banner, Victory, Leader, Golden Rain, grade and germination as certified by seed branch certificate. Frederick Ind, Lloydminster, Sask. 3-5

**SELLING—BANNER SEED OATS, WRITE** for prices. Isaac Johnson, Box 36, Instow, Sask. Telephone No. 174 R. 4, Shaunavon. 2-3

**WANTED—TWO CAR LOADS SEED OATS,** Send sample, price, variety, government test, to Secretary, U.F.M., Silverton, Man. 2-2

**FOR SALE—OATS, CAR-LOAD LOTS, PRICE** quoted on application. James Partridge, Carnduff, Sask. 51-5

**WANTED BY R. M. OF GARRY No. 245, THREE** car loads Banner seed oats. Submit sample, test and price to Roy D. Loucks, Willowbrook, Sask. 2-2

**EXTRA GOOD CAR BANNER OATS, GER-** mination 98, free of wild oats. For price and sample, apply J. Hunter, Smiley, Sask. 3-2

**FOR SALE—CAR OF BANNER SEED OATS,** 65 cents per bushel. Geo. Jefferson, Mayfield, Man. 3-5

**SELLING—FEED OATS, TWO C.W. OATS,** Banner and Victory. Walter Greer, Lashburn, Sask. 3-5

## Barley

**HULLESS BARLEY, \$2.25 PER BUSHEL,** cleaned and sacked. S. Carroll, Dewar Lake, Sask. 2-2

## Corn

**KILN DRIED SEED CORN FOR THE NORTH, 14** kinds. Write for circular. P. O. Peterson, Chaffee, North Dakota. 2-11

## Grass Seed

**REGISTERED GRIMM ALFALFA SEED,** Alfalfa, that most valuable of all forages, will do well in any district that can grow good wheat if proper seed is used. Do not buy inferior and questionable seed at any price. Insist on Alberta grown, government inspected, hardy Grimm seed that can now be secured from the Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association of Brooks, Alberta. 3-13

**SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER** seed, prepared by superior clover huller, scarifier and cleaner, 10½c. per pound, sacked, f.o.b. Clearwater. P. B. McLaren, Clearwater, Man. 3-5

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED** hulled and scarified, \$12 per 100 pounds, bags free. f.o.b. Wawanesa. Ernest Ellis, Wawanesa, Man. 2-5

**WESTERN RYE GRASS—CHOICE QUALITY** cleaned seed, limited quantity, 12c. lb., sacked. F. J. Whiting, Traynor, Sask. 2-4

## MACHINERY and AUTOS

**SELLING—FLEURY CUTTING BOX, 12-INCH,** complete; De Laval milking machine, complete; Vessot crusher, 11-inch; P. & O. engine plow, three-furrow; Case three-furrow horse plow, 14-inch. C. S. Chapman, Beresford, Man. 2-2

**RECOVERS FOR AUTO TOPS—RECOVERS** installed on old frames without extra charge. Winnipeg Top & Trimming Co. Ltd., 780 Portage Ave., Winnipeg 49-26

**USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS—ENGINES,** magnetos, gears, generators and accessories. Prompt attention to mail orders. The City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg. 1-3

**WANTED—10-FOOT TANDEM DISC HARROW,** McCormick, with engine hitch. Also steel oil tank and gear, 400-gallon preferred. Give particulars and prices. A. G. Walte, Sovereign, Sask. 3-2

**SELL OR EXCHANGE—SAWYER-MASSEY** 25-50 gas tractor, splendid condition, for breeder cattle, beef type. S. Campbell, Eskt ank, Sask. 3-3

**MAGNETOS, AUTO GENERATORS AND MO-** tors, repaired. Prompt service. Lemery-Denison, Saskatoon. 44-26

**CYLINDER GRINDING—NEW OVERSIZE** pistons and rings. Tractor repairs of all kinds. Calgary Iron Works, Calgary. 49-9

**WANTED—CYLINDER FOR INTERNATIONAL** six-horse engine (old type), in good repair. Thos. Slim, Grenfell, Sask. 2-3

**WANTED—CHECK ROW CORN PLANTER,** must be accurate. Cheap for cash. H. Gorrell, Oxbow, Sask. 2-2

**WANTED—40-INCH SEPARATOR, GOOD CON-** dition. Fred Hinrichsen, Kingsford, Sask. 2-2

**SELL OR TRADE—15-30 TRACTOR AND** 24-inch plow. S. Bjornson, Leslie, Sask.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### CYLINDER GRINDING

**WE REGRIND AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR** cylinders on a Heald cylinder grinder. We also regrind crankshafts on a Landis crankshaft grinder. This is the best equipment that money can buy, and we guarantee all our work. Riverside Iron Works Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

**CYLINDER REBORING, OVERSIZE PISTONS** and step-cut rings. General repairs. Romans Machine and Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 40-13

**CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO** and engine repairs, welding. Pritchard Engineering Co. Ltd., 259 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

### Auto Tops and Trimmings

**AUTO TOPS, CURTAINS, TOP RECOVERS,** seat covers, repairs and supplies. Winnipeg Top and Trimming Co. Ltd., 780 Portage Ave. 49-26

### Bees and Beekeepers' Supplies

**FOR SALE—ALBERTA BEES, PACKAGES,** nuclei and full colonies, no disease. Superior bee supplies, highest quality, lowest prices. Order early. R. C. Schuritz, Stirling, Alta.

## BOOKS

**NOVELTY CATALOGUE, LISTING MAS-** querade supplies, novelties, books, etc., sent postpaid. United Sales Co., Station B, Winnipeg, Man.

**HEAVEN AND HELL, SWEDENBORG'S GREAT** work on the life after death and a real world beyond. Over 400 pages. Only 25c. postpaid. B. A. Law, 486 Euclid Ave., Toronto. 2-2

## COAL

**FOR COAL IN CAR LOTS, WRITE W. J.** Anderson, Sheerness, Alta., miner and shipper of good quality of domestic coal.

**COAL—IF YOU CANNOT GET NEW WALKER** coal write to us for prices and freight rate. New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 46-13

## DENTISTS

**DR. IRWIN ROBB, DENTIST, 27 CANADA** Life Building, Regina, Sask. Phone 3578.

**GOOD DENTISTRY AT MODERATE PRICES.** Dr P. Eekman, Main, Logan, Winnipeg. 51-18

**DR. PARSONS, 222 MCINTYRE BLOCK, WIN-** nipeg. 48-5

## DYERS AND CLEANERS

**OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND** renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask. 20-52

## FARM SUPPLIES

**TAMARAC AND CEDAR FENCE POSTS, SALT,** fresh fish, delivered prices quoted. Blanchard and Ross, 613 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 3-5

## FISH

**FRESH FROZEN FISH—WHITE FISH,** dressed, 7½ cents pound; Jackfish, dressed, five cents pound; mullet, four cents pound. Freight shipments must be prepaid. We advise express shipments. Cash with order. The City Fish Market, St. Walburg, Sask. 3-5

**FISH—DO NOT BE SATISFIED WITH ANY-** thing but the best. Write for our special price list on new winter caught Northern Lakes' fish direct from producer to consumer. Big River Consolidated Fisheries Ltd., Big River, Sask. 50-8

**FISH—COLD LAKE TROUT, DRESSED, \$12,** 100-pound box; whitefish, \$9.50; pickerel, \$8.50; Jackfish, \$6.00 at shipping station. Cash with order. Z. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alta, care Bank Hochelaga. 3-6

**FRESH FROZEN FISH—TULIBEE OR LITTLE** White, \$2.85; mullets, \$2.00. Packed in 100-pound bags. Langruth Trading Co., Langruth, Man. 3-3

**FRESH FROZEN FISH—DIRECT FROM LAKE** Save middleman's profit. Jacks, \$5.00, 100 pounds; tulibee, \$2.85; mullets, \$2.25. Cash with order. Thordarson Bros., Langruth, Man.

**FRESH FROZEN WHITE FISH, 7c. POUND;** Jackfish, five cents; mullet, four cents pound. Cash with order. F. Waterer, Meota, Sask. 53-2

## GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

**VARICOSE ULCERS, ECZEMA, RUNNING** sores cured by Nurse Dencker, 610½ Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Easy self treatment, also by mail. Mrs. L. Menzies, Rose du Lac, Manitoba, writes: "I am glad to tell you that the ulcers are all healed. I cannot be sufficiently grateful to you for the relief I have experienced by the use of your treatment. The scalding pain I suffered night and day ceased after your first application. Considering what a bad leg I had I consider this cure just wonderful."

## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Fdw. Tuft



### Helped By Torture

I've made my winter visit to Dentist Will McGee, and now I know my molars are fit as they can be, while all my sharp incisors are white and tartar-free. I know it isn't pleasant to climb up on his chair, to have him use his auger, his rip-saw and his square, to have him scrape and burrow and chisel at me there. It's anything but funny to have him root and pry, to crank his torture engines before my very eye, to fill my mouth with pumice and concentrated lye, I dread to meet the dentist as I would dread a storm, or hot and scratchy flannel in August when it's warm, or half a hundred bronchies in perfect bucking form; and yet, with all my dreading and quaking in my shoes, I like to have my grinders so they are fit to use, nor have I any molars that I prefer to lose. So twice a year I stagger to Will McGee's domain with tremors in my knee-caps and terrors in my brain, prepared for semi-slaughter and half a ton of pain. It pays me well to do it, I'm doubly sure of that, for I'm as full of ginger as any tabby cat, my blood and health are perfect from shoe-peggs to my hat; and half of this I credit to Dentist Will McGee, that man whose cruel equipment I always dread to see, whose pillory and weapons are agony to me.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### ATTENTION!

Are you a shareholder in any company?  
Do you know your rights?  
Is your investment safe?  
If you are not sure, write

**PRUDENTIAL TRUST CO. LTD.**

407 McARTHUR BLDG., WINNIPEG

**BAKING MADE EASY—HO-MAYDE BREAD** Improver, makes sponge rise sooner, makes finer, sweeter, more wholesome loaf. Get from your grocer or send 15c. to C. & J. Jones, Lombard Street, Winnipeg. Local agents wanted. 52-6

**TRIPLEX AUTO KNITTER, LITTLE USED,** \$45 cash. Mrs. George Hayerts, Birch Hills, Sask.

## GUNS AND GUNSMITHS

**FRED KAYE, RIFLE EXPERT AND GUN-** smith, 48½ Princess Street, Winnipeg. 52-6

## HAIR GOODS

**SEND US YOUR COMBINGS. WE MAKE** them into handsome switches at 75c. per oz., postage 10c. extra. New York Hair Store, 501 Kensington Bldg., Winnipeg.

## HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

**THE MORDEN TANNERY—SPECIALIZES IN** making robes, leather and lace leather. Robes, \$5.00 per hide; black leather, \$9.00 per hide; rawhide leather, \$7.00 per hide, machine tanned. Satisfaction guaranteed. No delay. Morden Tannery, Morden, Man. Robert Paul.

**SPECIAL ORDERS TO FILL IMMEDIATELY,** raw furs and hides. Highest cash prices paid. Remittances forwarded from Regina same day goods arrive. Sydney I. Robinson, 1737 Rose St., Regina, Sask. 1-5

**TO OBTAIN HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR** furs and hides, ship at once to R. S. Robinson & Sons Ltd., Head Office, R.S.R. Bldg., 43-51 Louise Street, Winnipeg, Man., or branch 1700 C. Scarth Street, Regina, Sask. 3-13

**SHIP US YOUR CATTLE AND HORSE HIDES,** furs, wool. Prices and tags on request. Thirty cents per pound paid for horse hair delivered Calgary. J. E. Love, 403-4th St. East.

**TANNING—WE ARE EXPERT TANNERS OF** hides and furs. Send for our price list. (We also buy hides). Saskatoon Tannery Co., Saskatoon, Sask. 48-13

**SHIP YOUR HIDES AND RAW FURS TO US.** We pay highest prices. Make prompt returns. Northwest Hide and Fur Co., Winnipeg. 3-5

**EDMONTON TANNERY, CUSTOM TANNERS,** Saskatoon and Edmonton. 48-26

## HONEY, SYRUP, ETC.

**PURE ONTARIO HONEY, 10-POUND TINS,** On 120-pound orders, freight prepaid. Clover, Manitoba, 18c. pound; Saskatoon, 18½c.; Alberta, B.C., 19c. Amber, Manitoba, 16c.; Saskatoon, 16½c.; Alberta and B.C., 17c. Quantity discounts. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ont. 51-3

**BEAVER VALLEY CLOVER HONEY—WILL** deliver two 60-pound crates, Manitoba, 18c.; Saskatoon, 18½c.; Alberta and B.C., 19c. pound. Quantity discounts. We ship from coast to coast. Beaver Valley Apiaries, Clarkburg, Ont. 52-6

**DELICIOUS CLOVER HONEY, 120 POUNDS** delivered to your station in five or ten-pound pails. Manitoba, 18c. a pound; Saskatoon, 18½c.; Alberta, B.C., 19c. Try me for satisfaction. Guy Kember, Sarnia, Ont. 1-3

**CHOICEST ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, ONLY** a limited amount left, to clear at \$7.50 per crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Brucefield. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont.

## LIGHTING SYSTEM

**NULITE LAMPS AND LANTERNS FOR FARM** houses, 400-candle power, no danger, economically priced. Write for illustrated folder. All makes lamps repaired. Arro Lite Co. Limited, Moose Jaw, Sask.

**FOR GASOLINE LIGHTING SYSTEMS WRITE** us. Agents for Coleman lamps. Repairs for all makes. Canadian Lighting and Heating Co., Edmonton. 45-13

## LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

**CORDWOOD AND FENCE POSTS, TAMARAC,** cedar and willow posts, poles and alaba. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Company, Edmonton, Alta.

**LUMBER, SHINGLES, MILLWORK, CAR-** lots at wholesale prices direct to consumer. Price lists, information and estimates free. Coast and Prairie Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C.

**CORDWOOD, FENCE POSTS, WILLOW** pickets, spruce poles, alaba. Write for delivered prices. Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask. 32-18

**DRY CUT POPLAR, \$2.75 A CORD ON CARS.** Needham Bros., Eldersley, Sask. 3-5

**CEDAR POSTS—CAR LOTS DELIVERED YOUR** station. E. Hall, Solsqua, B.C. 53-6

## MONEY ORDERS

*When Remitting Send a*  
**DOMINION EXPRESS**  
**MONEY ORDER**  
*For Sale at C.P.R. STATIONS and*  
**DOMINION EXPRESS AGENCIES**

## MONUMENTS

**MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS.** Write for catalog and prices. Saskatoon Granite and Marble Works Ltd., Saskatoon. 44-13

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

**VIOLINS, CORNETS, MANDOLINS, GUITARS,** Ukeleles, Banjos, Band Instruments, Drums, Radio sets and accessories. Write for our free illustrated catalogue. The R. S. Williams & Sons Company Ltd., 421 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg. 52-13

**SCOTT'S MUSIC STORE, MOOSE JAW.** Everything in musical merchandise. Write for catalogue. Sheet music, band instruments, radiola. 52-11

**PIANOS, WHOLESALE, RETAIL. USED OR-** gans, phonographs and records. C. B. Clarke, Calgary.

**BARGAINS IN USED PIANOS, ORGANS,** gramophones. Phonographs repaired. Heintzman Co., Calgary.

**PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED, COUNTRY** orders specialty. Jones and Cross, Edmonton.

(Continued on next page)



## MISCELLANEOUS

## NURSERY STOCK

PEMBINA PLUM, CREE, OJIBWA, PROF. Hansen's new creations, Manitoba Wild by Burbank's best varieties, hardy and successful, \$5.00 for the three, with one other northern variety thrown in; \$10 orders prepaid. General catalog Boughen's Nursery, Valley River, Man. 1-4

## OPTOMETRISTS

"SAVE YOUR SIGHT." J. F. TULLOCH, Optometrist, Henry Birks & Sons Ltd., Winnipeg. 3-13

## PILES

WITH CONSTIPATION CURED AND CAUSE removed. One treatment usually sufficient. Dr. M. E. Church, Calgary, Alta.

## REMNANTS

LARGE BUNDLE REMNANTS \$2.00; FIVE pounds quilt patches, \$1.50. A. McCreey, Chatham, Ont.

## RADIO SUPPLIES

RADIO CATALOGUE MAILED FREE. Complete stock parts and sets. Exclusive Alberta distributor original Marconi equipment. Everything guaranteed. Bruce Robinson Distributors Ltd., 307-8th Avenue West, Calgary, Alta. 46-13

COMPLETE SETS AND PARTS AT NEW LOW prices. Northern Electric peanut tubes, \$3.00. Write for price lists. Radio Mail Order House, Donahue Bldg., Regina, Sask. 2-5

FREE—OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF radio sets, parts and accessories. Everything listed carried in stock. Midland Radio Co. Ltd., Box 9, Regina, Sask.

FREE—NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOG RADIO parts and accessories. Includes complete information and list of parts all modern circuits. Independent Electric Co. Ltd., Regina, Sask.

SAVE MONEY BY GETTING OUR RADIO parts, price list and descriptive bulletins of complete receiving sets. Canada West Electric Ltd., Regina, Sask.

SEND FOR THE MOST COMPLETE RADIO catalogue published in Canada. Dealers wanted. Pirt and Pirt, Regina, Sask.

PARTS AND REPAIRS FOR AUTOMOBILE OR radio sets. Winnipeg Top and Trimming Co. Ltd., 780 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 49-26

FREE—OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOG on radio sets and parts. The Electrical Shop Ltd., Saskatoon. 44-13

## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

\$5.00 TO LEARN TO DANCE. PROF. SCOTT, 290 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 42-5

## SEWING MACHINES AND REPAIRS

USED SEWING MACHINES, \$10 TO \$40. ALL makes guaranteed. Machines repaired, send home. Dominion Sewing Machine Co., 300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

SALESMEN WANTED—TO SELL FOR "CANADA'S Greatest Nurseries." Large list of hardy-grown stock for the prairie provinces, recommended by Western Government Experimental Stations. Highest commissions paid, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Previous experience not necessary. Start immediately. Stone and Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 52-9

SALESMEN WANTED—WE HAVE VACANCIES for a few live salesmen, both in Saskatchewan and Alberta, to handle our line of high grade groceries, paints and oils direct to the consumer. A splendid opportunity to build up a paying business and a permanent income for yourself. Apply Newgard, MacDonald Co., Wholesale Grocers, 111 Princess Street, Winnipeg. 3-2

WANTED—GOOD LIVE SALESMEN TO SELL wholesale to consumers, high-class groceries, oils and paints. Applicants must have own conveyance and selling experience. Wyle Simpson Company Limited, Winnipeg, Man. 1-9

MAKE MONEY AT HOME WRITING SHOW-cards. We instruct and provide work. Kwik Showcard, 67P Bond, Toronto, Can. 2-5

## SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklets free.

## STOCKS AND BONDS

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION REGARDING any security you own or are interested in. Investment suggestions on request. John Connor & Co., Stock and Bond Brokers, Huron & Erie Building, Winnipeg.

## TRAPPING SUPPLIES

KILL WOLVES AND COYOTES WITH MICKELSON'S Coyote capsules, quick acting. Ask your druggist, or sent mail postpaid, 25 capsules, \$1.25; 100 capsules, \$4.00. Anton Mickelson Co. Ltd., 141 Smith Street, Winnipeg, makers of Mickelson's famous gopher poisons. 50-3

TRAP COYOTES—IT IS EASY TO GET THEM if you know their ways. Trapping experience unnecessary. Send \$1.00 and get my method. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 52-5

## TAXIDERMISTRY

WESTERN TAXIDERMIST, 229 MAIN STREET, Winnipeg. Lowest prices in the West. 45-7

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 334 Main Street, Winnipeg. 46tf

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Manitoba. 1-9

## TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO—SOUTHERN ONTARIO tobacco (Burley), bright, mild, full flavored; pound, 40c.; five pounds, \$1.75; ten pounds, \$3.00; delivered postpaid. Satisfaction or money, postage and expenses returned. Directions for making up free. A. B. Scaman, Dresden, Ont. 3-5

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, "REGALIA Brand," long or short Havana, Rouge, Connecticut, 45c.; Hauborg, 70c.; Quessnel, Parfum d'Italie, 75c. per pound prepaid. Richard Belliveau Co., Winnipeg. 33-20

PETIT ROUGE, PETIT HAVANA, HAVANA, 40 cents per pound; Gold Leaf, 50 cents; Cigar Leaf, 60 cents; Rouge and Quessnel, 60 cents; postpaid. Lalonde & Co., 201 Victoria, Norwood, Man.

## Credit Societies to Meet

The second annual convention of the Alberta Co-operative Credit Societies will be held in the Sun Room of the Palliser Hotel, Calgary, on January 23 and 24, commencing at 2 p.m., Friday. This convention provides for the meet-

## HENS

LIVE LIVE

Prices absolutely guaranteed until February 6, inclusive:  
Hens, over 6 lbs., extra fat, 21c; over 5 lbs., 18c; 4-5 lbs., in good condition, 14c; under 4 lbs., in good condition, 12c  
Young Roosters, over 5 lbs., 19c; 4-5 lbs., in good condition, 17c; under 4 lbs., in good condition, 14-15c  
Turkeys, over 12 lbs., 21c; 10-12 lbs., 19-20c; 8-10 lbs., 17-18c  
Old Roosters 8c Ducks 18c  
Geese 12c

DRESSED POULTRY—We will pay 4c per lb. more for Dressed Chickens and Turkeys only. To be fresh killed and good quality. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Write for crates if required.

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.  
91 LUSTED STREET, WINNIPEG

## POULTRY WANTED

We are paying the following prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, for No. 1 stock, guaranteed until next issue:  
Live Turkeys, over 12 lbs., 21c; 10-12 lbs., 19c; 8-10 lbs., 17c  
Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs., 20c; 4-5 lbs., 18c; 3-4 lbs., 15c  
Fowl, fat, over 6 lbs., 20c; 5-6 lbs., 18c; 4-5 lbs., 16c; under 4 lbs., in good condition, 13c  
Geese, fat 14c Ducks, fat 16c  
4c above these prices for Dressed Chickens and Turkeys only. Prompt returns by Bank Money Order. Crates forwarded on request.

CAPITOL PRODUCE CO.  
398 STELLA AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Live Hens Wanted

Hens, over 6 lbs., 19c; 5-6 lbs., 17-18c; 4-5 lbs., 15c  
Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs., 18-19c; 4-5 lbs., 17c  
Turkeys, over 12 lbs., 21c; 10-12 lbs., 19c; 8-10 lbs., 17c  
Ducks 18c Geese 13-14c  
4c a lb. above these prices for Dressed Turkeys and Chickens only.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO.  
43 CHARLES STREET, WINNIPEG

ing of shareholders of credit societies, and is called through the organization of the shareholders which was undertaken in 1923.

Dr. Tory, of the University of Alberta, representatives of banks, mortgage companies and leading seed growers,

## "Exhausted Nerves and Palpitating Heart"

Mrs. L. Whiting, 202 King St. West, Brockville, Ont.,

writes:

"I took very sick with my nerves and stomach, and seemed to be all run down. At times my heart would flutter and palpitate so and I would take such weak spells in the pit of my stomach that



I sometimes thought I would never get better. I tried several doctors, but it seemed nothing they gave me helped. I had almost given up hope when a friend advised the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I tried it, and can say it certainly has done wonders for me. I did not stop until I had taken twenty-five boxes."

## Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

60 cts. a box of 60 pills, Edmansson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto

have been invited to attend and address the meeting, as well as members of the provincial cabinet.—James Glen, Sibbald, Alta.

## Union Bank Report

The annual report of the Union Bank of Canada, for 1924, was the sixtieth, and it thus marked the diamond jubilee of this institution. The report shows that profits for the year amounted to \$911,942, which added to the balance from last year made \$1,229,016 available for distribution. Of this sum \$640,000 was distributed as dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum; there was carried forward to next year

\$319,434, the remainder being distributed to the usual accounts.

The total assets of the bank now stand at \$120,575,115, the liquid assets standing at 52 per cent. of the bank's liabilities to the public as against 49.5 per cent. in the corresponding period last year. Reserve and undivided profits amount to \$2,069,434. There was a slight falling away in savings deposits during the year, and they now stand at \$66,987,204, while current accounts stand at \$25,287,812, a total of \$92,275,016

## Station D.E.B.T. Signing Off



## Winners of Guide Radio Picture Title Contest Announced

First Prize.—Four-tube radio set complete with loud speaker, antenna equipment, batteries and all equipment necessary to erect.—Won by Gordon A. Smith, Bounty, Sask., for the above title.

Second Prize.—A similar radio set complete with all accessories, but without the loud speaker.—Won by Duncan Black, Foxwarren, Manitoba, for "A Sudden Jump in Stockers Bring the Feeder up Too."

Third Prize.—For the largest number of subscriptions sent in on this contest. A four-tube radio set complete with all accessories, but without the loud speaker.—Won by Bernard Haywood, Dugald, Manitoba.

Honorable Mention—"When Pa gets the Bug, the Grub has to Wait," H. Sawyer, Beulah, Man.; "Father Rises to the Rising of the Dough," S. Ellis, Dunkirk, Sask.; "Market Quotations Make a Loud Speaker of Pa," Mrs. L. James, Cantaur, Sask.

There was an abundance of originality shown in the Picture Title Contest. Nearly fourteen hundred suggestions were submitted, and it was no easy task for the judges to choose the best from such a large amount and variety of material. Some sent a little verse

or limerick, which, while being very clever, could hardly be classed as a title, while a great many suggested that wheat or livestock were going up or that the pool was a success. The entrants were well scattered over the three prairie provinces, and not a few of the contestants were our New Canadian settlers. The fortunate winners of these three radio sets will now be able to tune in on stations scattered all over the continent and we wish them many hours of pleasure.

**5-Room \$759**  
**ALADDIN**  
WE PAY THE FREIGHT  
You can buy all the materials for a complete home direct from the manufacturer and save four profits on the lumber, millwork, hardware and labor.

**6-Room \$845**  
**ALADDIN**  
Living room, dining room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, 4 other plans, some with patios and dining alcoves. Get Free Aladdin Catalog W11

**7-Room \$973**  
**ALADDIN**  
Living room, dining room, kitchen, three bedrooms, with bath room opening into hall. Cased arch between living room and dining room. 3 plans.

**7-Room \$1039**  
**ALADDIN**  
Story and a half semi-bungalow, with second floor available for two bedrooms. Two excellent floor plan arrangements are shown in Free Catalog.

**7-Room \$1349**  
**ALADDIN**  
Large living room, dining room, kitchen, three bedrooms, clothes closets, bath. Semi-open staircase and rear porch.

**8-Room \$1685**  
**ALADDIN**  
Semi-bungalow, living room, dining room, kitchen, four bedrooms and bath, closets, pantry and grade entrance.

**12-Room \$1939**  
**ALADDIN**  
Dutch Colonial for wide inside lots or narrow corner lots. Full ceiling heights entire second floor, sewing room, columned, in-set front entrance. PRICE INCLUDES all lumber cut to set front entrance. Highest grade interior woodwork, siding, flooring, windows, doors, glass, paint, hardware, nails, roofing, with complete instructions and drawings. Freight paid to your station. Permanent Homes—NOT PORTABLE. Many styles to choose from. Write today for FREE Money-Saving Catalog No. W11

**The Canadian Aladdin Co., Limited**  
218 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.



**MALDEN ELEVATOR COMPANY LTD.**

Grain Commission Merchants and Track Buyers

LICENSED AND BONDED.      References: Any Bank or Commercial Agency.

**WINNIPEG      MOOSE JAW      CALGARY      SASKATOON**

Liberal Advances—Prompt Settlements—Absolute Safety—Best Results  
Investment and hedging orders in grain futures handled efficiently. We also have a quantity of  
Seed Oats for sale

MARK YOUR BILLS OF LADING—ADVISE

**MALDEN ELEVATOR COMPANY LIMITED**

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

## The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba, January 16, 1925.

**WHEAT**—Wheat market during the past week has been a nervous affair, with sharp fluctuation from day to day, based for the most part on local trade conditions caused by the liquidation of speculative wheat and covering of short lines. The underlying conditions have not changed and the market has wonderful ability to advance sharply when offerings are retarded. Export business is reported dull, but millers have been buyers of large quantities of May wheat from time to time against flour orders. Continental Europe has bought the flour. There is nothing whatever to suggest a lowering of wheat values excepting liquidation on a large scale by a speculative public, which admittedly holds a lot of wheat. News has all been favorable to the price, European stocks becoming depleted. Strikers delaying shipments from Australia, and some reports of Argentine wheat being of poorer quality than expected. Cash trade is practically at a standstill. Millers are the buyers of any few odd cars coming along. Trend of the market depends considerably on outside news and its effect on public sentiment. No damage reports on the winter wheat crop so far, so it must be in fairly good condition.

**OATS**—Oats are dull. There is rather a poor demand for them. Any strength they have is borrowed. They look reasonably cheap compared to other grains. They sold two cents higher when wheat was 20 cents lower, all of which doesn't mean much.

**BARLEY**—Barley is being exported in a small way. There is little barley for sale now. The bulk of the crop is gone. Demand will likely continue.

**FLAX**—Since this passed \$2.70 for May flax there has been pressure on this market caused by the selling out of flax bought at lower prices. This selling had little effect on the market. Crushers took the bulk of it and it has gone, too. Trade is now of a quiet nature. Any odd lots are disposed of without disturbing the market, and generally the undertone seems quite firm.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
Jan. 12 to Jan. 17, inclusive.									
	12	13	14	15	16	17	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Wheat—									
May 1925	194	192	192	192	192	194	189	100	
July 188	191	189	189	188	191	186	102		
Oats—									
May 69	69	69	68	68	69	69	43		
July 70	70	69	69	69	70	69	43		
Barley—									
May 96	97	96	96	96	98	95	63		
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61		
Flax—									
May 275	276	274	272	271	274	272	221		
July 276	277	275	274	272	275	273	220		
Rye—									
May 154	156	154	153	153	157	152	71		
July 153	155	153	153	151	154	150	71		

CASH WHEAT									
Jan. 12 to Jan. 17, inclusive.									
	12	13	14	15	16	17	Week Ago	Year Ago	
1 N...	192	194	193	192	192	194	188	95	
2 N...	185	187	186	185	185	187	182	92	
3 N...	180	182	181	180	180	182	177	88	
4 .....	170	172	170	168	169	171	167	83	
5 .....	164	165	163	162	162	165	161	76	
6 .....	153	153	151	150	150	153	150	72	
Feed	134	134	132	132	132	134	131	79	

**LIVERPOOL PRICES**  
Liverpool market closed January 16, as follows: March 1d lower at 13s 10d; May 1d lower at 13s 7d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted 1c lower at \$4.77. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: March \$1.08; May \$1.95.

**MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES**  
Spring Wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.77 1/2 to \$2.14 1/2; No. 1 northern, \$1.76 1/2 to \$1.80 1/2; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.75 1/2 to \$2.14 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.74 1/2 to \$1.77 1/2; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.72 1/2 to \$2.08 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$1.71 1/2 to \$1.75 1/2. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.79 1/2 to \$2.01 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.77 1/2 to \$1.88 1/2. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.75 1/2 to \$1.80 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.74 1/2 to \$1.76 1/2. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.85 1/2 to \$1.89 1/2; No. 1 durum, \$1.75 1/2 to \$1.82 1/2; No. 2 amber, \$1.82 1/2 to \$1.96 1/2; No. 2 durum, \$1.74 1/2 to \$1.80 1/2; No. 3 amber, \$1.77 1/2 to \$1.93 1/2; No. 3 durum, \$1.72 1/2 to \$1.78 1/2. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.27 to \$1.29; No. 4 yellow, \$1.17 to \$1.20; No. 2 mixed, \$1.19 to \$1.21; No. 4 mixed, \$1.12 to \$1.14. Oats—No. 2 white, 56c to 56 1/2c; No. 3 white, 54 1/2c to 55c; No. 4 white, 52 1/2c to 54 1/2c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 92c to 93c; medium to good, 86c to 91c; lower grades, 81c to 85c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.46 1/2 to \$1.47 1/2. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$3.09 to \$3.12.

**WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK**  
The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited, report as follows for the week ending January 16, 1925:  
Receipts this week: Cattle, 4,373; hogs, 13,564; sheep, 164. Last week: Cattle, 6,111; 24,486; sheep, 409.  
Cattle receipts during the past week continue much in line with the previous week; very few real good cattle coming and these

are bringing a good strong price. In-between cattle, if anything can be quoted a shade lower, otherwise the market is about steady. Choice export steers will bring from \$6.50 to \$7.00, prime butcher steers from \$6.00 to \$6.50. Choice handy-weight butcher heifers up to \$5.50. The cow market appears to be a little off, and it takes an exceedingly good cow to bring \$4.00. Choice dehorned feeder steers from \$4.00 to \$4.50, depending on flesh, and good short-keepers from \$5.00 to \$5.50. All indications point to a good steady demand for good butcher and export cattle, and we cannot too strongly advise the finishing of all stock as there is an exceedingly wide margin between finished and unfinished cattle at the present time.

The run of hogs continues fairly heavy, and we strongly urge the holding back of light and shop hogs, as there are too many of this kind coming, with the result that it is affecting the whole trade. Thick-smooths at time of writing are selling from \$9.50 to \$9.65, with the usual cut on sows and heavies, and a 10 per cent. premium over thick-smooth price for select hogs.

The sheep and lamb receipts continue light, choice lambs will bring up to \$13, medium to good kinds around \$12.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers.....	\$6.50 to \$7.00
Prime butcher steers.....	5.50 to 6.00
Good to choice steers.....	5.00 to 5.50
Medium to good steers.....	4.00 to 5.00
Common steers.....	3.00 to 3.50
Choice feeder steers.....	4.00 to 4.25
Medium feeders.....	3.25 to 3.75
Common feeder steers.....	2.50 to 3.00
Good stocker steers.....	3.25 to 3.50
Medium stockers.....	3.00 to 3.25
Common stockers.....	2.50 to 2.75
Choice butcher heifers.....	5.00 to 5.50
Fair to good heifers.....	4.00 to 4.50
Medium heifers.....	3.00 to 3.50
Stock heifers.....	2.50 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows.....	3.50 to 4.00
Fair to good cows.....	2.75 to 3.25
Cutter cows.....	1.75 to 2.25
Breedy stock cows.....	1.50 to 1.75
Canner cows.....	.75 to 1.25
Choice springers.....	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers.....	15.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves.....	6.00 to 7.00
Choice heavy calves.....	4.00 to 5.00
Common calves.....	2.25 to 3.50
Heavy bull calves.....	2.50 to 3.00

### EGGS AND POULTRY

**WINNIPEG**—Eggs: Dealers' prices for this week's deliveries are unchanged at, fresh extras 55c to 60c; firsts 50c to 55c; seconds 35c. Jobbing prices are down: extras 60c to 65c; firsts 53c; seconds 38c. There were ten lots imported last week totalling 125 cases. Poultry: The situation is practically unchanged under light receipts and very little business.

**REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW**  
—Eggs: Dealers' quotations are unchanged, fresh extras 55c; firsts 50c; seconds 30c, delivered. Further shipments of British Columbia fresh firsts are on the market. Continued low temperatures tend to reduce receipts. In the North Battleford district fresh eggs are very scarce. Those arriving

### Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur January 12 to January 17, inclusive

Date	OATS			BARLEY			FLAX			RYE
	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	
Jan. 12.....	67	61	61	59	55	92	86	85	83	267
13.....	67	62	62	60	55	93	87	86	84	268
14.....	67	61	61	59	54	92	86	85	83	266
15.....	66	61	61	59	54	92	86	85	83	266
16.....	67	61	61	59	54	92	87	85	83	263
17.....	67	61	62	59	55	98	88	86	84	266
Week Ago.....	67	61	61	59	54	91	85	83	81	264
Year Ago.....	39	37	37	36	34	61	60	55	55	214

## Ship Your Grain

to

## UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Bank of Hamilton Chambers,  
Winnipeg

Lougheed Building,  
Calgary

GET THE FULLEST POSSIBLE PROTECTION

## Economy in Feeding Livestock McMillan's Recleaned Standard and Barley Screenings

Government Registration No. 1507

Already used by hundreds of farmers, breeders and stockmen, with equally as good results as high-priced grain. Write us for Dominion Experimental Farm Pamphlet No. 18, which gives in detail the food value of screenings for livestock and milk cows. We can make immediate shipment. Prices of Stock Food delivered your station on request.

Premiums Paid for Oats, Barley and Wheat Suitable for Seed

If you have Barley, Oats or Durum Wheat which can be cleaned for seed, we are prepared to pay a premium for shipment to The McMillan Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.

### Trading in Futures

We have a special department to handle future trading. We solicit your business.

## McMillan Grain Company Limited

174 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG. OFFICES: YORKTON, SASKATOON, REGINA

# Free!

## A Book of Money Saving facts for Farmers



**CANADA CEMENT  
CONCRETE  
FOR PERMANENCE**

"What the Farmer can do with Concrete" is filled with practical money-saving information. It shows how concrete farm improvements end waste, decay and repair bills. It shows how and why they are permanent, fire-safe and sanitary and tells how to build them.

There is practically no limit to the things you can build with concrete—stable floors and foundation walls, silos, manure pits, feeding floors, poultry houses, root cellars, troughs, etc.—each one a money, labor and time saver. Send for the book. It's free.

Canada Cement can be secured from over 2,000 dealers in nearly every city, town and village in Canada. If you cannot locate a convenient dealer, write our nearest Sales Office.

### Canada Cement Company Limited

1304 Canada Cement Company Building  
Phillips Square      Montreal

Sales Offices at:  
Montreal      Toronto      Winnipeg      Calgary

Mail this  
Coupon

Canada Cement Company Limited  
1304 Canada Cement Company Bldg.  
Montreal

Send me your Free book—

(Name)

(Address)

are retailing at 75c. Poultry: Business very light, prices unchanged.

**CALGARY**—Eggs: Market firm. No local fresh arriving, and local storage stocks practically exhausted. Dealers' quotations are delivered, extras 55c; firsts 50c; seconds 45. A few cases of British Columbia fresh firsts are arriving daily, costing \$16 per case. Poultry: Very little is now

moving, prices unchanged.

**EDMONTON**—Eggs: The lower prices quoted last week hold unchanged. Dealers are quoting, delivered, extras 55c; first 50c. Fresh extras are retailing at 75c, firsts 60c. The situation with regard to storage remains unchanged. A few extras are jobbing 50c; firsts 45c. Poultry: Dull, no business reported.



# Free Yourself of Rupture Without Pain, Operation or Loss of Time

FOR the benefit of our readers we take pleasure in publishing the Brooks offer to save all who are ruptured from wearing painful makeshift trusses that do not cure.

## The Brooks Appliance Is Sent on Trial to Prove It

Every day that you suffer from rupture—every hour of truss torture that you endure—after you read this page IS YOUR OWN FAULT. For many years we have been telling you that no makeshift truss will ever help. We have told you about the harm ill-fitting trusses are doing. We have told you that the only truly comfortable, sanitary and scientific device for holding rupture is the Brooks Rupture Appliance.

The Brooks Appliance clings to you without force and you are hardly conscious of its presence. But above all else, it HOLDS ALWAYS. We offer to prove these statements by sending you a Brooks Appliance on trial entirely at our risk.

The letters on this page have been selected because each one tells the story a little differently. It is the same story in every case, pain, suffering sometimes almost unendurable, dread of the future, fear of the surgeon's knife and then the Brooks Rupture Appliance like a miracle bringing instant relief from all suffering—and after a reasonable time, a complete cure.

You cannot read these letters without knowing they are true, and surely you must believe we can help you as we have helped these others.

If you really want to be rid of your rupture, fill out the coupon at the bottom of this page and mail it today.

### Doctor Pronounced Him Cured

Norwich, N. Y., 34 Fair St.,

August 2, 1924.

Dear Mr. Brooks: I discontinued wearing my Appliance about six weeks ago and am happy to say that my rupture is entirely healed. Was examined by my doctor and pronounced cured. Considering my age, 61 years, think this is wonderful work.

Cannot express to you just how grateful I am, for up to the time that I commenced wearing your Appliance was miserable every minute. With best wishes for your success.

I am, gratefully yours,  
E. W. Brown.

### Cured Two Years Ago—is Very Grateful

Roan Mountain, Tenn., R. F. D.

No. 2, Box No. 84, July 22, 1924.

Mr. C. E. Brooks: Your Rupture Appliance has cured me—I have been well for two years.

You may use my name and this letter in any way you wish for I feel very grateful.

Yours truly,  
John Clark.

### Cured in a Few Months

Xenia, Ill., Box No. 144,

July 20, 1924.

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir: In reply to yours of recent date I will gladly say I used your Rupture Appliance for only a few months according to instructions. My rupture is fully cured.

I have not felt any ill effects from it for two or three years.

I can't say how grateful I am to you and have had several parties write you through my recommendation.

Sincerely yours, J. F. McCulley.

### Five Operations Failed

Lowell, Mass., 14 La Grange St.,

June 7, 1924.

Dear Mr. Brooks: About five months ago I purchased one of your Appliances and want to say in less than two months I began to notice improvement. I believe the cure is complete, as I took the Appliance off a couple of weeks ago and have had no trouble. Had suffered for twelve years and never found any comfort or relief with any of the trusses I had tried.

I am interesting my friends in this Appliance, and why wouldn't I aid a rupture sufferer when I know the agony one goes through? Your Appliance was a Godsend and if circumstances would allow me I would come to your city and thank you personally.

Believe I told you before, have had five operations for this trouble, without success. I am grateful to you, and am,

Ever yours, James Brady.



The Above is C. E. Brooks, Inventor of the Appliance. Mr. Brooks Cured Himself of Rupture Over 30 Years Ago and Patented the Appliance from His Personal Experience. If Ruptured Write Today to the Brooks Appliance Co., Marshall, Mich.

### Spring Trusses Failed—Brooks Appliance Cured

Sterling, Mass., Box No. 177,

June 11, 1924.

Brooks Appliance Co.,  
Marshall, Mich.

Gentlemen: I wore your grand Rupture Appliance for one year, day and night, after which I underwent a doctor's examination. He stated I was completely cured. This examination was made in December, 1921, and haven't worn the Appliance since and have had no trouble.

I suffered from a double rupture and had used spring trusses for six years without help.

Wishing you success in your grand work, I remain, sincerely yours,

Albert Foots.

### Seventy-Five-Year-Old Carpenter Cured

Freeport, N.S., Can., May 25, 1924.

Dear Mr. Brooks: Thank you for your kindness in writing me, but I am pleased to inform you that I do not need anything in connection with the Appliance, for I have not worn same for the last nine months and consider myself cured of rupture.

The rupture has not troubled me for the last four years—thanks to you and your invention. It was a Godsend to me, for the doctor said there was nothing for me but the knife. I am seventy-five years old and work every day at my trade as a carpenter. You are at liberty to use the above statement in any way you choose.

Sincerely, C. H. Campbell.

### Daughter Cured—Is Anxious To Tell Other Worried Mothers

Edmonton, Alta., Can., 11637 125th St.

March 13, 1924.

Gentlemen: One year ago I bought your Rupture Appliance for my little girl, who was three years old. She is now four, and the rupture hasn't bothered her since I put the Appliance on.

I surely am very thankful to you and you may use this letter, as it may help some other worried mother.

Yours very truly, Mrs. Thos. Scott.

### Boy Suffered Agony From Double Rupture

Aeworth, Ga., April 14, 1924.

Dear Sir: I have been wanting to write you for quite a while to tell you what a wonderful Appliance you have. It sure proved a blessing in our home.

We ordered the Appliance about two years ago when we were living at Rucker, Tennessee, and put it on our baby, who was just beginning to walk. He wore it about a year or perhaps fourteen months and was completely cured.

This boy had a double rupture and suffered perfect agony. We tried several other trusses; they cut and bruised him. Then I saw your advertisement, ordered an Appliance, and I sure thank God it cured our boy. I believe he was cured a good while before we took the Appliance off, but we wanted to be sure.

Our boy is now six years old and is strong and robust. The rupture never came down once after putting on the Brooks Appliance. I am ashamed for not writing you sooner, but I just neglected it.

Thankfully yours, Mrs. L. A. Walls.

### Watch for Trade Mark

Beware of imitations. Look for trade mark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks, which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine.

## Ten Reasons Why You Should Send for Brooks Rupture Appliance

1. It is absolutely the only Appliance of the kind on the market today, and in it are embodied the principles that inventors have sought after for years.

2. The Appliance for retaining the rupture cannot be thrown out of position.

3. Being an air cushion of soft rubber it clings closely to the body, yet never blisters or causes irritation.

4. Unlike the ordinary so-called pads, used in other trusses, it is not cumbersome or ungainly.

5. It is small, soft and pliable, and positively cannot be detected through the clothing.

6. The soft, pliable bands holding the Appliance do not give one the unpleasant sensation of wearing a harness.

7. There is nothing about it to get foul, and when it becomes soiled it can be washed without injuring it in the least.

8. There are no metal springs in the Appliance to torture one by cutting and bruising the flesh.

9. All of the material of which the Appliances are made is of the very best that money can buy, making it a durable and safe Appliance to wear.

10. We guarantee your comfort at all times and in all positions, and sell every Appliance with this positive understanding.

### Lucky Day When He Saw Our Advertisement

San Pedro, Calif., S. S. "Annie Hanify,"

c/o Banning Co., March 19, 1924.

Gentlemen: It is with pleasure that I write you these few lines to let you know that I am absolutely cured of my rupture and that is to say I am cured through using the Brooks Rupture Appliance.

I call it a lucky day when I saw your advertisement in THE WORLD ALMANAC AND ENCYCLOPEDIA. I would have written you four months ago, but thought I would wait and see if I really could go without the Appliance, and now I say I am just as good as I ever was before I got ruptured.

You have the absolute right to show or reprint this letter any time you wish and to refer any ruptured people to me. I have been with this company for thirty years and I am in the best of health. I am and always will be, Very truly yours,

Capt. F. B. Zaddart.

### Boy Cured in 1921—No Trouble Since

Dennis, Tex., July 14, 1924.

Dear Sir: I bought your Appliance for my son in 1920 and he has not worn it since 1921.

Since that time he has gone through the most rigorous tests that a boy can think of and never complains in the least. Doctors pronounce him cured.

I would advise anybody suffering from rupture to use your Appliance and grant you full permission to use this letter if it is of any value.

Sincerely yours,  
M. F. Taylor.

## FREE Information Coupon

Brooks Appliance Co.

358C State St., Marshall, Mich.

Please send me by mail in plain wrapper your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name .....

Address .....

R.F.D. .... City ..... Prov. ....